國民新報

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

▲郵政總局特准掛號認為新聞紙類▼

（電話南局四千八百七十號）

◀電報掛號六一七四▶

◀第一百八十一號▶

◀今日出三張▶

本報價目

	中文	英文	中英合併
零售每份	大洋三分	大洋五分	大洋八分
本埠	每月大洋八角 半年四元四角 全年八元	每月大洋一元 半年五元五角 全年十元	每月大洋一元五角 半年八元五角 全年十五元
外埠	每月九角五分 半年五元二角 全年九元五角	每月一元一毛五分 半年六元四角 全年十一元八角	每月大洋一元六角 半年九元七角 全年十七元四角
歐美	每月一元五角 半年八元五毛 全年十六元	每月大洋一元六角 半年九元一角 全年十七元二角	每月大洋二元三角 半年十三元三角 全年二十四元六角

以上定價均為先期交足其有拖欠未清者概按零月計算外埠匯兌不通郵費代價九五折空函恕不答覆開眼概從陽歷年節紀念各日例有休刊日期概不補寄

告白價目

△一日至三日每日每字收大洋一分△四日至七日每字八釐△八日至十日每字五釐△十六日至一月每字三厘△一季九五折半年九折全年八折

均用五號字以百字起碼刊資先付事關詞訟另議商標圖樣按圖所占地位計算縮短日期刊資概不退還封面照價加倍

本報發行部啓事

本報十五年一月份副刊已裝訂成冊為便利閱者起見除由本報總發行外並分送石駙馬大街西口松茂號南新華街英華公司及花胡同北新書局東安市場新智書社佩文齋華鑫書局及師大北大第一二院北大西齋各號房民大消費社楊梅竹斜街世界書局賓宴華樓華盛書社等處惟冊數無多希閱者速購為荷

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

敝校將改組為「國民革命軍中央軍事政治學校」，範圍擴大，需要幹部人材甚多，凡在本國或外國軍事學校畢業，有專門學術及經驗而為中國國民黨員或表同情於本黨者，由黨員三人以上之介紹，並塡明本人履歷及詳細其意見，由郵局掛號寄來，經審查合格後，即當電召來校。注意：欲詢問詳細情形，通訊處：廣東黃埔陸軍軍官學校教育處。新至翠花胡同八號接洽。

北京五卅學校招收男女生廣告

班次 初中一二年級下學期生及高等補習生報名期 延至三月五日截止 考期 三月六日 址 交道口東大街三十九號

優待教會學校轉學生簡章函索即寄

校長 易培基 董事長 徐巽 董事 王寵惠 蔣夢麟 周鯁生 易培基 馬叙倫 陳筑山 徐謙 李石曾 霍堅 李烈鈞 李石青

綏遠全區職業專門學校招考農科插班生

初級中學及前期師範畢業或舊制中學及師範修業三年以上與

資格 校址 日期

自登報之日起應考者携帶證書像片至本校報名隨到隨考錄取者即入校上課 歸綏城南文廟街

贈送書報廣告

世界潮流日趨險惡吾人處茲驚濤駭浪之中大有朝不保夕之憂敝社爰本同舟共濟之義為自救之運動編譯書報贈送國人凡欲索者請將台銜住址並附郵票十二分寄上海閘北永興路三益北里一百六十一號中華同濟社編譯部查收當即逐期奉贈月報並已出版之各書此啓

中華同濟社印

永昌洋行廣告

敬啓者本行自由歐美運來大小銅鐵花床定做各樣西式上等椅飯廳客廳臥房成堂家俱樓梯棕氈足墊美國床單子印度大小床單子洋棉花德國全分刀各色漆布各樣花布寫字椅子鑼絲各樣等貨俱全

開設崇文門內大街路東門牌十三號 電話東局一千零六八號 本行主人啓

中華交通學社出版

交通週報

第六期目錄

吉敦合同之剖解 梅影

關於交通教育之通信 永薇

譏誚與謾罵 綠雲

本報定報及通信處：北京交通大學轉中華交通學社報價：每份零售銅元四枚全年四毛郵費在外

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

啓者本公司備足資本一百萬元專保人壽水火等險總公司設在香港並於驗商各埠設立分局其信用之鞏固賠款之迅速早為社會所推許經總公司董事議決將天津一部分之營業刻行停止至北京及各埠分局一律照常營業誠恐各界誤會特此聲明京局仍設煤市街小馬神廟廣興公司內有欲投保險者至本公司接洽可也電話南局七三四 司理人張容生啓

華通商行新年贈品

本行開辦以來歷蒙各界光顧勝榮幸茲定於丙寅年新正開市日起至二月十日為止凡購滿五元以上者均分別贈品以酬惠顧雅意

本行兼售 啓新磁器品 利濟純毛織品

崇內東單北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

中國國民黨廣州特別市執行委員會婦女部新婦女月刊社啓事

逕啓者本刊以宣傳黨義提倡婦女運動力謀女子解放促進國民革命成功唯一宗旨創刊號經於上月出版第二期不日亦可出版態度鮮明內容豐富對於言論七概取公開歡迎各界投稿（但以研究婦女問題或與女界有密切關系之各個問題之文字為範圍）茲將第三期徵文題目刊列於後尚祈熱心婦女運動各界人士及我女同胞惠賜大作以光篇幅幸甚

第三期徵文方針

一 今後女權運動方法

二 我之女生敬學意見

三 我之家事改良意見

四 吾鄉之婦女狀況

五 本地女工概況及扶植之防法

以上一二兩題係欲作者發表其個人意見以資討論四五兩題係就作者之家鄉及所在地觀察所得而紀其實憑空結搆者幸勿惠寄

嚮導彙刊預約展期廣告

本週報自第一期至第百五十期分為三集每集五十期訂成彙刊印刷精美欲知近年中國及世界之政治經濟社會之變化與反帝國主義運動之進程者不可不閱每集實價一元五角預約一元特展期一月至三月底截止藉利續者

預約地點 北大一院號房 北大三院號房 南新華街英華公司

中國國民黨黨員高尚啓事

鄙人由法抵京見某報載有黨部緊急通告稱北京執行部設南花園一號係假冒本黨名義者該處主謀叛黨之鄒魯等已由廣州第二次代表大會決處永遠開除黨籍鄙人難與為伍即日脫離另到翠花胡同八號真正黨部報到並努力一致工作特此鄭重聲明二月

國民革命的南針革命週報出了

革命週報是國民黨在北京惟一的中心刊物他的目的是要把國民黨為民衆利益而奮鬥的事實很懇切地介紹與全國民衆以博得一般國民的了解與同情了是要指出國民革命的正軌使得一般不革命的分子大家來革命革命的分子大家都聯合一致攜着手猛力去前進定價每份二枚發行通訊處東城翠花胡同八號於本星期六出版 同志贈閱

目錄

首篇 東三省留日學生之歸國 國家主義團體聯合會所召集之反日俄進兵東省大會 反奉聯合戰線下的奉直勾結 吳國大軍閥之所以休戰條約 德國加入華會的感想 蘇俄十月革命的主義 中山主義與列寧主義 從第一次大會到第二次大會二年間的實際教訓 山五州運動到反奉反日 中東路事件的內幕 國民黨黨員的分和黨外的謠諑 怎樣才是真正的中山主義的信徒 談談國家主義 藥石

語錄 時事 短評

覺今 覺秋 景 胡漢民 守常 陳啓修 一山 景松 岳頌 韓燦 曹志亨 記者

京漢鐵路時刻票價簡表

站名	第一次特別快車	第三次尋常快車	第五次尋常快車	由京至漢三等票價
北京	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
跑馬場	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
長辛店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
保定府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
正定府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
石家莊	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
順德府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
邯鄲縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
彰德府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
衛輝府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
新鄉縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
鄭州	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
許州	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
郾城縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
駐馬店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
信陽州	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
新店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
廣水	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
王家店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
花園	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
孝感縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
橫店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
漢口江岸	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
大智門	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

站名	第二次特別快車	第四次尋常快車	第六次尋常快車
大智門	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
漢口江岸	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
橫店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
孝感縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
花園	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
王家店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
廣水	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
新店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
信陽州	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
駐馬店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
郾城縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
許州	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
鄭州	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
新鄉縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
衛輝府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
彰德府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
邯鄲縣	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
順德府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
石家莊	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
正定府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
保定府	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
長辛店	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
跑馬場	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
北京	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

京綏鐵路行車時刻票價表

站名	第一次特別快車（第十五次、第十九次）	第三次尋常快車（第十一、十五次、第十九次）	第五次尋常快車（第十七次）	三等票價
豐台	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
西直門	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	二角
南口	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	八角五角
康莊	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	一元二角
宣化	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	三元六角
張家口	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	三元一角
大同	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	五元九角五
豐鎮	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
平地泉	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	七元九角
卓資山	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	八元九角
綏遠	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	十元三角五
包頭	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	十二元六角五

站名	第二次特別快車（第十八次）	第四次尋常快車（第二十四次、第十六次）	第六次尋常快車（第十四次、第十八次）
包頭	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
綏遠	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
卓資山	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
平地泉	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
豐鎮	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
大同	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
張家口	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
宣化	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
康莊	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
南口	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
西直門	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
豐台	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

工人小報

天津總工會出刊工人報每日一小張銅元二枚此報裏有新聞也有小說料擁護工人利指出工人道一日買一份比瞧別報好各廠各行業各公司的工人每日應看工人自已的報紙 一月二十五日起已出版天津由總工會各廠分工會及派報處代售外埠直接定閱者由工會代訂者每月報價二角每月只收十六枚天津河北三馬路天津總工會內工人小報社啓

館址大柵欄大觀樓電話南局一六六一

靈良藥

小標子

乾佑育丸 功能壯元陽益筋骨添補髓身種子（價目）單料大洋一元雙料大洋二元

楓脂龍腦膏 專治皮膚粃黑烟容酒痣雀斑粉刺赤白癜風乾濕癬疥風疹疙瘩大風諸癩凍瘡皴裂一切皮膚病塗之能使皮膚潔白嬌艷嫩膩羞容香肌除斑去痣（價目）每盒大洋二角每打大洋二元

琥珀淋濁丸 專治風火砂石膏血諸淋赤白二濁小便紅腫刺痛楊梅癬疥精聚結核魚口便毒餘毒未淨傳染妻子婦人淫濁陰蝕小兒胎毒功能清淋止濁消毒滅菌（價目）大瓶洋一元每打十元小瓶洋六角每打六元

現代哲學概論出版了

陽高紀亮譯 全書分十二章前五章論現實主義後六章論理想主義末章結論以批評度論究極複雜錯縱的現代哲學批評導頗中肯譯文用語體直譯萬多字加新式標點符號明白暢洵初學現代哲學者必讀之入門 預約大洋六角 陽歷五月十日出版 代售處北京琉璃廠中華書局

本報緊要啟事

本月十二日爲孫中山先生逝世週年紀念日本報爲紀念中山先生之功勳振作國民救國之精神特於是日出一特刊以誌哀思各界人士如有以鴻文巨著見賜者請於本月八日以前寄交本報毋任歡迎

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備會徵求各界各團體加入本會及紀念品啟事

本會由中國國民黨北京特別市黨部及北京各界各團體所發起定於本月十二十三十四日孫中山先生逝世紀念週舉行紀念大會以伸哀悼而揚休光各項籌備積極進行各界各團體如願參加籌備者請派代表一人於每日下午二時至六時前來籌備處接洽或來函加入又各界諸君如有以挽章花圈及各項紀念品見贈者亦請送交籌備處可也

「自三月七日起」籌備處移至天安門內文官懲戒委員會辦公

電東二八九八

反英日討吳張大講演啟事

反動軍閥吳張勾結英日帝國主義聯合向民衆進攻並積極向接近民衆之國民軍進攻時機緊迫民衆亟宜一致奮起反抗聲討玆特定於今日（七日）下午一時舉行反英日討吳張大講演敦請吳稚暉徐季龍譚平山黃昌穀陳翰笙徐旭生林秋白諸先生講演國民革命之理論與實際凡我同胞務希踴躍到會

北京國民反日討張大會啟

徵文啟事

本月十二十三十四三日爲孫公中山逝世週年紀念大會之期本會擬出日刊三天藉以發揚中山先生之偉大精神喚起民衆之覺悟凡京內外諸公有以鴻文見賜者請先期寄交翠花胡同八號本會籌備處宣傳部爲盼

北京各界紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備處

北京婦女紀念三八大會啟

啟者三月八日爲國際婦女紀念日特於是日午後一時假中京畿道藝術專門學校開紀念大會敦請徐季龍譚平山瞿秋白吳稚暉顧孟餘丁惟汾李守常陳啓修于右任陳翰笙朱家驊等蒞會講演屆時希各界踴躍參加

劉清揚啟事

清揚日前回京，知有大同晚報通信事。實在可駭可嘆。清揚前於除夕赴津。絕未向任何報館投寄隻字。且從未一次寓目該大同晚報。亦不知其有毀謗共產黨情事。看其所登函辭，顯出宵小揑造，存心汚衊。行爲卑鄙，凡屬有目，可以共見。特此申明。以著事實。

津浦綫戰事昨訊

國軍昨晨總攻擊……佔領姚馬渡李各莊姚家店……大李家莊軍全數覆沒

某軍事機關昨日（六日）正午十二時接鹿鍾麟總指揮由津來電，謂國民軍昨晨（六日）五時向直魯聯軍總攻擊，鏖戰至六時許，國軍右翼佔領姚馬渡，李各庄，左翼佔楊家店。國軍張汝奎旅包圍七里店之敵人六百餘名，全數繳械。國民三軍兩旅由左翼渡河。國軍乘勝向馬廠直撲，砲火集中馬廠，致令馬廠營房延燒，斃敵無數。同時國軍飛機在馬廠以南擾亂聯軍後路，聯軍四潰云。

昨晨某軍事機關得天津電話云：今早我軍全綫向前進攻，已將南趙扶一帶佔領，大李莊之逆軍二千餘人，已被我軍張汝奎旅包圍，完全繳械，現仍在追擊中云。又訊：直魯聯軍於三日拂曉用俄兵衝鋒，繼以全部兵力，向國一軍唐官屯陣地用極猛之機槍攻擊，經韓師長一面應戰，一面派勁旅包抄敵之左翼，當場連斃敵之俄兵及步兵有兩營之多，計俄兵六七百名，步兵三四百名。敵不能支，紛紛後退。並俘虜步兵二連餘，業將俘虜於四日夜十二時運津，幷獲得迫擊砲機關槍數十架，步槍子彈馬匹無算。刻韓指揮官正派勁旅跟蹤追擊中。唐官屯屍積如山云。

正定石家莊無事

閻魏衝突業解決

石家莊方面，閻錫山軍與魏益三部發生衝突，已見昨報。玆聞此事發生之由來，據京漢路局消息，謂魏益三部因在石家莊與晉軍爭奪車輛，致起衝突，現已和平解決。石家莊安靖如常云。

東方社天津六日電云：京漢路局消息，晉軍由石家莊北進，破壞新樂縣之鐵橋，與國民第一第二第三第四軍對峙中。晉軍入直者稱有三萬，其前進方向不明。又開到石家莊者不過一部分。又破壞滹沱河鐵橋，目下與正定之魏益三軍對峙中，此訊確否尚待証實。電通社幷謂閻錫山此次舉動，其與吳佩孚李景林互通氣脉，則爲不可諱之事實。

前項消息，係日本東方電通所造作，恐含有其他作用，吾人固不可深信。惟閻錫山之爲人，素來態度曖昧不明，故一般人對于此次晉軍之舉動，實不敢遽斷爲如何趨向也。玆據與晉閻有關係者宣稱，晉閻爲自衛計，不得不深爲戒備。惟遽然出兵，又深恐段政府及國民軍發生誤會，於是在未出隊以前，曾有電致段及西北邊防督辦張之江等，有所聲明。其致段電大意，謂豫鄂用兵，情勢日亟。晉豫毗連，錫山本保境安民旨趣，覺有相機出兵之必要，但出兵完全自衛，恐有誤會，特先禀陳等語。此外致張之江電，除表示擁護中央及晉省自衛外，並聲明絕對不與吳佩孚生出何種關係云云。惟以閻氏向來態度，則上所云云，殊難置信，確否容續探明再誌。

賈閣一部分閣員昨就職

外長顏惠慶尚未同意　財政計劃靠德國賠款

昨日爲賈德耀就職之期，段政府大門前國旗交叉。入大門有府衛隊一排站立。由二門至國務院樓前府衛兵及大刀隊分排站衛，勢甚謹嚴。九時半鄭謙祥先到院。隨後賈德耀屈映光，龔心湛等陸續到院。一時車水馬龍，冷落兩旬餘之國務院，復頓現熱鬧。十時許，賈即行就職典禮，照例演說，畧謂現戰事方殷，瘡痍滿目，本人材疑任重，深虞不勝，尚望予以匡助云。聞此後閣議改爲十時起，昨日因各閣員尚未全就職，故未開閣議。至**顏惠慶**此次入閣，純出於府方意思，事先絕未得本人同意。命令發表後，迭經馬德潤，鄭謙祥，前往敦請就職，顏皆婉詞謝絕。賈德耀本人復於前日（五日）親往勸駕，顏氏力言可以幇辦，無須拘於形式，昨日（六日）顏氏並未到部就職，賈德耀於昨日（六日）到院就職之後，赴大取燈胡同顏宅訪顏，爲再度之敦促。顏態度與前日無異，今日（七日）是否就職，須視各方面敦勸之力量如何而定云。**屈映光**已於昨日（六日）下午三時到部視事，當下條派王任化等爲秘書。內次一席，屈首徵民治司長周嘉琛同意，（周亦浙人）周力辭不就。屈又挽留劉馥繼任次長，藉資熟手，劉亦謙遜未遑云。**賀得霖**亦於昨日（六日）下午三時，到財政部就職，並決定鹽務署長兼次長過之瀚繼續任職，另以錢方軾充任管部次長。錢現在上海，賀昨特去電敦促。在錢未到京前，暫由公債司長金煥章代理，以陳之碩暫代公債司長。會計司長，改由呂雪荷升任。其總務廳長以幇辦王毓霖升任。賀並定於今晚（七日）在大甜水井本宅宴請銀行界，商量款項，並致電上海商會會長虞和德有所接洽。賀氏財政計畫中之最可注意者，即爲德國賠款之一種。當民國八年德國馬克跌落，安格聯商准財政部，從八年一月起，每月由關稅項下，撥洋二十四萬元，抵補該項。聲明如馬克價漲，可以另定辦法。其後金馬克與紙馬克之間，價值大相懸殊，如按金馬克計算，則應找回之款，不下三五百萬，頗可週轉，此事財政部曾有案聲明，理由甚爲充足。賀氏將即與安格聯接洽辦理云。陸軍總長**賈德耀**，亦於昨日（六日）下午二時到部一次，因係繼續就職，賈傳知各廳司職員，不必謁見，無所謂就職儀式。海軍總長**杜錫珪**，於昨日（六日）上午召吳紉禮到國務院，請其繼續維持部務。楊允於杜未就職以前，繼續負責，已於昨日（六日）下午二時，到部視事云。司法總長**盧信**明令發表後，賈特於昨日（六日）下午親往煤渣胡同盧宅敦促，盧已允於下星期一（八日）到司法部就職。次長一席擬更請王文豹担任，藉資熟手云。教育總長**馬君武**，對就職一層，個人本無問題；惟因教育界曾向馬有所表示，馬爲各方面周到起見，不能不加以審慎。刻正向教育界接洽，並向財政當局商量教育經費事宜。各方如無問題，明日（八日）亦可就職。農商總長**楊文愷**，迄昨日（六日）下午四時止，尚無電報到京。據接近楊氏者云，楊氏必可來京就職。賈德耀擬仍挽請秦瑞玠代理次長，維持部務，惟秦已婉詞謝絕。交通總長**龔心湛**，已於昨日（六日）下午二時到交部視事，因係繼任，並無參見儀式，一切照常云云。

靳部與紅槍會匪衝突

兵匪混亂之開封

據外人方面消息：日來開封地方，極不安靖。因靳雲鶚此次入據開封，頗爲得意，又經吳佩孚任命爲河南督辦，對於事前得勾結之紅槍會匪，嚴加限制。該匪等自以有功於靳，認靳雲鶚爲過河拆橋，遂與靳部發生衝突。居民飽受驚恐，大有朝不保夕之勢云。

法國有優先權耶

金佛郎案之黑幕　願國人急起直追　改良北京城市工程

關於義國部分庚子賠款，前任李思浩長財任內，已照中法金佛郎案協定辦法解決。除其在前三年未付賠款，由我國政府提用外，以後二十三年間陸續應付賠款，均用作中義間有益事業。其中並有一部分用於改良北京市政工程特立一項，以玆信守。昨據東交民巷消息：駐京法國公使瑪德氏，以中義庚款解決協定中，關於改良京師市政工程一項，與中法金佛郎案中之五釐金券合同中法銀行所得優先權，顯然有碍，特向我國提出照會，聲明。內容畧謂關於義國退還庚子賠款協定內，改良北京城市工程，實有優先權利。中義協定，顯然有侵犯該項權利之事，法國政府礙難默爾，特爲鄭重聲明，至希查照云云。吾人於此可知前此中法中義中比等國金佛郎案之解決，其中實有國人所未悉之秘密案件，甚望國人起而注意，設法糾正之也。

灤朝戰況無發展

奉軍軍心搖動

東方社天津五日電云：灤河戰況，其後無何變化，惟有砲聲斷續。挾河對陣中之奉軍已銳減。其旁部隊有向上流方面移動模樣，目的地何在，極爲秘密，無由探詢。但欲在上流地點渡河，確係事實。

據最確消息：榆灤間戰事，現已畧有發展。奉軍欲從永平方面側擊國軍於灤州；國軍亦欲由是處向石門寨方面進攻奉軍，因此兩軍遂相持於永平。由本月三日至昨晨，雙方已有接觸，國軍防線，事前布置，極爲周密，決不至有疏虞之處。而奉軍以內鬨甚烈，軍心大爲搖動，後路尤有空虛之虞。據某軍事家言，約一二日內，奉軍必退出該處。

外人方面消息：張作霖之作戰計畫，本擬天津熱河戰事同時進行。即於直魯聯軍沿津浦路北上時，奉軍亦向朝陽攻熱河。乃郭軍近日節節後退，此種計畫，乃無由設施。此路戰事，係由湯玉麟指揮。截至二日，湯氏始由瀋陽前往朝陽。可知前傳種種，全係空氣作用云。

馮玉祥尚在平地泉

政府電催馮即出山

昨日外傳馮玉祥有離平地泉回張家口之說，玆經向關係方面探詢，馮之宣慰三省令下後，各方及國軍將領，促馮即日出山之電，連翩而至，敦促彌急。惟聞馮對政府明令，原則上雖已同情，而何日回張宣布出任，似尚未決定。昨日某機關接平地泉來電，尚稱馮氏在平，已回張之說，自不可靠。至政府方面昨已明令下後，尚未接馮出山之報，時再擬電馮催促，即日出任，大致昨日當可拍發云。又馮氏自津沽戰勝後，早已拋棄兵權，對於北京政局，實未十分干預。馮氏最近語人，若各方面有共同利害之覺悟，彼尚可再爲一度之犧牲。倘好亂喜兵，只顧目前，則國家之事，亦不願捲入漩渦，因之連日以來，關切北方政局者，莫不竭力奔走，以免近畿一帶，再爲反動勢力所支配云。

湘趙突起討吳

藉以緩和唐生智

某方接湘中來電：湘趙因軍官團首領唐生智責趙聯吳，且聲言出兵攻趙，爲和緩風潮計，己決定出兵討吳，昨已有電致贛方，表示決定出兵討吳，與方督態度一致，並盼大舉動員，會師武漢云云。又據某方報告，稍並對人表示，以前其所以與吳周旋者，係因吳聲言與國民軍合作討逆，現彼既反而聯奉與國民軍爲敵，當出兵討吳云云。

張之江動員

張垣由石友三負責

張家口六日電通電：張之江現將率其全軍，向天津方面出動。張恐張垣無人負責，將以國民一軍之第五師師長石友三，任本埠警備總司令，似準備以石爲自己出動後之留守。

東方社張家口五日電云：張家口三日以來，軍事極爲頻繁。京綏貨車全停，惟客車尚將就開行，時刻無一定。第五師師長石友三被任爲張家口警備總司令。

國民一軍向保定增防

馬福祥部向楊村開拔

東方社天津六日電云：張之江以二混成旅及第六師之半數，向保定方面增援，目下在輸送中。一般觀察，謂張之江俟援軍輸送完了，或親赴保定。

某軍事機關消息：國民一軍第二師及第四旅前日（五日）由張家口乘車開抵西直門下車後，一部分赴豐台往保定塡防，一部分還赴永定門向唐官屯一帶開去。又馬福祥所轄之甘軍騎兵旅大部分在西苑駐防，原駐西苑之機關槍團，昨日向楊村一帶開進。同時第三混成旅亦有二營向楊村調動。警衛司令部爲慰勞兵士起見，所有往來西直門及前門車站之軍隊，皆由承啓官[illegible]黃金麐妥爲招待云。

奉文武派爭潮

已影響及於軍事

奉省軍興以來，文治派與武力派所抱之意見，恒互相衝突，各不相容，然一時尚未顯露裂痕。迨至郭松齡破難後，文治派當即標明態度，主張捲息旗鼓，從事休養，整理內政，勿向境外重動干戈。武力派對此主張，竟置不理，仍竭力進行，以圖恢復原有之勢力。致兩派各走極端，傾軋日益激烈，文治派領袖王永江，憤而辭職，一時文武兩派，遂呈不能合作之勢。奉張如允王氏辭職，則軍事行動，必致受一重大之打擊，或即因此發生其他意外之變故。曾疊次派員向王氏疏通，請其暫爲其難，以免軍事行動，有所影響，無如王氏辭意甚堅，對張氏之疏通，毫不介意，故無論如何，決不返任。奉張聞之，極抱不安，對王之辭雖甚憤恐，然亦敢怒而不言。聞奉張將再派其子張學良向王遊說，請其取消辭職之意云。

段祺瑞拉攏孫傳芳

派湯漪赴寗

段祺瑞以孫傳芳坐鎮金陵，殊堪借重，特派湯漪赴寗，向孫疏解，旁資聯絡。聞湯日內即首途南下云。

田維勤在開封被殺說

陝人共棄之

汴垣被搶情形，已誌另條。昨日京中某要人接某方來電，報告田維勤已在開封被刺身死。聞田之被殺，約有三因：（甲）田入開封時，曾收獲金軍，省銀行，等處現金三百餘萬，不肯分潤別軍，致起反感。（乙）田爲陝人，受胡岳之恩甚重，且屢次宣言不反岳，此次忽背信忘義，陝人恨之刺骨。（丙）田之部下，內係陝人，對於田之叛岳，亟爲不滿，以此證之，田之被殺，並非不可能云云。玆錄原電如左：萬急，北京□□先生鑒：據汴中確報，田維勤支（四日）早在汴被刺，當即身死。現已令□□兄赶赴前方，料理身後。所部軍隊，改隸何人，尚不明瞭，但聞並未變動。特告。□□叩。

鹿鍾麟昨在天津

仍駐節舊督署

某軍事機關消息：津浦國民軍，於昨晨總攻擊，總指揮鹿鍾麟特於前日（五日）上午十一時，由津赴唐官屯佈置一切，幷面授韓復榘機宜。至前日（六日）下午四時始回津，仍駐節李公祠後身舊督署總指揮部內，兼顧京奉線之軍事云。

聯軍不打仗

俘擄供稱聯軍實力　鹿鍾麟電告

鹿鍾麟劉驥昨有會銜捷電到京，報告據被俘擄之聯軍供稱，聯軍以直隸人爲最多，皆不願打仗。該原文如左：（銜畧）據敵俘供稱：（一）前綫共三旅，每旅兩團，每營四連，每連四十餘名，子彈頗缺少，第四團僅陸砲三門，追擊砲數門。（二）鐵路以東，左翼係敵之第七旅，右翼係敵之第八旅。（三）旗號單日紅旗，雙日白旗，各部給養，均極困難。（四）隊伍直隸人多，外省人極少，皆不願打仗，等情，特達。鹿鍾麟劉驥江（三日）印。

日本勞動農民黨成立

頗受一般人士之歡迎 杉山爲中央執行委員長

東京五日電：新無產政黨，昨日以「勞動農民黨」之名，在大阪舉行結黨式。日本農民組合長杉山元治郎，就任該黨中央執行委員長。杉山在大阪府立農業學校畢業後，一時曾從傳教事業，未幾即投身農民運動，直至今日。

東京六日（昨）電：勞動農民黨之宣言，主張立黨之根本精神，在盡力無產階級生活權之確立，謀國民最大多數生活之安定。爲貫澈目的起見，當採用議會制度云云。在政府方面，亦以今後如無重大變化，則無加以禁止或警告之必要。故可容認其樹立。至於取締一節，亦擬與既成政黨視同一律。如黨員有不穩之言動，亦只取締其個人，而不干涉黨之全體。至於一般人士，對之復抱好感。又本日東京朝日新聞社說論云：既成政黨，既以醜陋之爭鬥爲事，而勞動農民黨適於此時產生，吾人爲無產階級計，抑爲國家人民計，誠不勝其慶幸，且望其健全發育，而祝禱其成立焉。

大阪三月五日電：無產階級今日所開之成立大會，採取下列之大綱：擴充年逾二十歲以上男女之普通選舉，修正限制政黨活動之法律。限制軍備優待軍人及其家屬，廢止日用品之消費稅，同時並加無產之比例抽稅。勞動團體之組織絕對自由，羣衆有罷工之權限。在工場內寅夜作工之雇傭婦孺須減至最少限度。礦工及其他危險之工作，完全取締婦孺之傭雇。採取八小時工作之制度。修正關於工廠，礦業，海員之規則。提高女子在法律上之地位。禁止白奴販買。舉辦養老，及預備不測之年金。國家對於誣告，及不法之逮捕，須賠償之。由國家出資實行強迫教育。該黨容納不代表團體之工人及佃戶。日律入黨云。

法國政局又變

法國內閣全體辭職

倫敦三月六日路透電：法國內閣，刻已全體辭職矣。

西軍向里夫軍攻擊

里夫民族堅持抵禦

中美社覃吉爾（摩洛哥）三月五日專電：提士安一帶目下發生劇烈戰事。因該地西班牙軍隊已舉攻勢，以謀逐出里夫軍隊。西軍此次東攻提士安，頗獲勝利。里夫民族，對西軍之攻擊，亦爲激烈之抵抗云。

德法代表將抵日內瓦

魯德白里安等親身出馬

柏林五日電：德國出席國際聯盟會代表團總揆魯德氏，及外長史特士孟氏爲領袖，於今明日可抵日內瓦云云。

據法國無線電波都（法國）三月五日電訊：國際聯盟理事會，及聯盟會特別會議之法國代表，訂於星期六啓程赴日內瓦。該代表有白里安（常川代表），布諾爾魯曲（代表）布塞郎，佛路馬古（專門參議），茹維帶（塞恩縣議會副會長），馬沙利（大使會秘書長），皮昆上校，德魯海軍上尉（軍事專家，）克羅次（代表團秘書長），及阿米樂立（白里安之內閣副主任）等云。

張伯倫不如鮑爾溫

英報評論張伯倫之陳叙書

倫敦三月五日路透電：滿捷斯德導報，評論張伯倫關于理事問題之陳叙書。該報以爲該陳叙書，爲極不滿人意。謂對於現狀所下之視察，鮑爾溫較諸張伯倫來得平易與切實。若外長能依首相宜言之精神，而見諸實施，其害處必極渺小。該報並謂倘鮑爾溫能親自參與日內瓦大會，所有危險之成分必能減少云。

世界經濟會議之醞釀

統一通信社據巴黎函云：羅迦洛會議之結果，可算暫時了結德法及中歐西歐方面六七年之紛擾問題。惟此約在英法及其他小協約雖甚滿意，但在德國尙有問題，且因此會引起其內政上之糾紛，而使興登堡將軍亦有左右爲人難之勢。不過反對派在未得政權以前，終無如此約何也。道維司專家計畫實行以來，尙稱順適，故一九二六年之歐洲，在萊因河上，或可不生何等問題。在此政治及國際問題稍寧靜之時，其繼起之呼聲，又有堪令人注意者，則醞釀中之世界經濟會議。是此會將開於何時何地，此時雖尙未定，但至少此會終將爲一次形式之集合。蓋今年羅迦洛會議以前，法國總長盧壽會在國際聯盟中有此一提議。其大意謂近代之國際糾紛，其主要原因，皆係經濟的。欲求此後國際間之安寧，及和平發展，非根本從經濟問題上，有最具體之協議不可，且盧壽氏畧舉其要，以爲如各國之關稅政策，與工業上之隔閡，皆爲國際經濟上最不可緩之宜改善者云云。此事當時曾引起不少人之注意，近來德國報紙，鼓吹尤力。蓋德法兩國，工業上對於此事，已有非正式之接洽。聞進行最爲順利。故其願望諸項：（一）欲借經濟會議，和緩專家計畫之壓迫，與謀間接之調劑。（二）德法商約，久未正式成立，兩國間經濟上商業上之懸案，迄未解決，欲就此得一根本上之解決法。（三）德國今後之復興，端賴經濟上之努力。而世界商場之地位，恢復非易。欲謀其努力有效，非於國際經濟上有一種相當約束與保障不可云云。

英下院否決勞工黨議案

倫敦三月五日專電：英國下議院本日舉行，勞工黨關於英國失業問題議案之第二讀會。勞工黨議案被否決，而以一百九十票對一百三十二票，信任政府失業政策。按勞工黨之計畫，主張設立有力之國家職業開拓部，每年應由政府予以一千萬金磅之資助云。

中國正式要求爲聯盟理事

帝國主義者未必垂憐

柏林五日電：日內瓦中國代表，因鑒於波蘭要求加入理事會，故於今日正式向聯盟會提出建議，要求允許中國爲聯盟會永遠理事云云。

據法國無線電，西貢三月五日電訊，據東京方面傳來消息云：日本外務大臣，現已訓令國際聯會代表石井子爵，飭其援助中國，按一九二五年之情形加入國際聯盟理事會之要求云云。又東京三月五日電訊：此間探悉駐日內瓦之日本代表團將有解決理會擴充範圍問題之自由云。

巴西亦爭理事會席次

據法國無綫電日來弗三月五日電訊：駐法巴西大使，請哈威斯通信社對於某日報所載巴西頗將理事會之常川席次拋棄一節，加以否認。古尼氏訂於星期六赴日來弗。古氏對於該通信社云：烏拉圭（南美國名）對於理事會擴充問題所抱之態度，必須調解，以期聯合，聯盟會之利益，與日來弗所進行之和平與正義途上之工作云云。丹塔斯亦於星期六往日來弗，渠稱理事會之分配常川席次，總可使各方面之期望滿足云。

德揆與各政黨會議

討論皇族家產

柏林五日電：德總揆魯德氏，於赴日內瓦之前，曾召集各政黨領袖會議，討論解決前德皇族財產問題云云。

德軍日趨共和主義

德保衛總長在國會之宣言

柏林五日電：德國保衛總長，昨在國會辯護政府保衛軍隊，反抗某議員之責難。宣稱目下政府軍隊之思想，已日趨共和主義，並具有愛國之精神。即如國家軍人，迭次擁護共和，反抗左右激烈黨人之舉動，可以証明矣云云。

英議員不贊助英德攜手

柏林五日電：英議員摩德軍，自脫離自由黨後，昨日第一次在下院宣言，忠告英政府須謹防德人之行爲。氏謂設將來英國果實行與德携手，反對其聯盟國，必不利於英。按摩氏之父，原係德人，後移民來英云云。

美國償還德財產

價值二萬五千萬

柏林五日電：美政府刻正起草償還戰時收沒德國財產案，一俟籌商妥協，即提出國會通過。按美國充公德國之財產，價值二萬五千萬元云云。

英政府請保護福公司

據前日確消息，英外部因得開封失守，岳維峻蹤迹不明之報，曾令其東方局長，致函朱兆莘，請中國政府注意福公司之財產，及該公司洋保護員之安全。

吳佩孚赴豫不得

某方面漢訊，近日盛傳靳雲鶚，寇英傑，致電吳佩孚，請其即行赴豫。而以河南形勢，尙屬渾沌。未可遽抱樂觀。加以湖北情形，亦異常複雜，因各方反吳，故不能遽然離鄂。惟一二護憲派則多慫恿其離鄂赴豫云。

希臘將有帝制風潮說

柏林五日電：據外方謠言，希臘班格洛將軍，現正籌畫革命運動，擁護英國某王爵爲希臘皇帝云云。

商談理事會問題

聯盟會與西班牙

據法國無線電馬的里地三月五日電：西班牙外交總長阿爾方索氏，與國際聯盟會代表楊吟斯氏會晤，商談擴國際聯盟會理事會會員問題云。

法猶將締結攻守條約說

以抵抗德與聯盟

柏林五日電：巴黎皮特德日報載稱，猶克斯拉夫閣員林齊氏，此次來巴黎，可爲促進法猶親善之第一步。法猶兩國，並將締結一攻守條約，藉以抵抗德與聯盟云云。

空穴來風之國奉和議

國軍果將妥協耶？

國奉議和之說，連日喧傳極盛。某社記者以此事與大局前途，關係極鉅，昨日（六日）下午三時特向深知內幕之某要人詢問消息，某要人當以經過之詳情相告。玆特披露其談話大意如下：自江浙戰事發生以來，郭松齡反奉於前，李景林失敗於後，奉軍原有之兵力，約二十萬人，受此兩次摧殘，實力已減去半數。而且數年以來，奉軍內部，新舊兩部，爭軋日甚。全軍實力，完全操之於新派人物張學良郭松齡等之手。舊派中張作相吳俊陞張景惠等抑鬱牢騷，無由發洩。當郭氏兵廹遼河，張作霖萬分危急之際，不惜賣去三省一切權利，求助於日人，以致郭氏功敗垂成，賚志以沒。斯時張作霖氏對於新派之信用銳減，對於舊派之情感驟隆。至親如張學良猶且徘徊榆關數日未便回奉者，職是故也。舊派諸人久經冷落之後，雖邊得張氏信任，然自思實力無多，非速結外援不足以支持現狀。遂聯信久賦閑居急圖報效之張景惠氏之議，聯絡直系，謀倒國軍。而張作霖信任舊派之念既深，則舊派諸人如何計議，便如何進行。大計既決，張景惠氏乃親自出馬，先到天津，繼赴濟南。既得靜極思動之靳雲鵬氏贊同於前，復經急圖復仇之李景林等促成於後，張氏遂由濟南密赴漢口。適值吳佩孚氏亦正在進退維谷之際，其左右某某等，又復從中陳述利害，極力勸說。如是吳佩孚認賊作父，吳奉和約，妥協以成。和約內容，雖極複雜。其峻重要者：（一）直奉雙方同時向國軍開始攻擊。（二）戰勝後關內諸事，由直派主持。（三）關於軍餉軍械等項，奉方須對直方爲切實之援助。（四）戰勝後，以熱河一區還之奉方。此項和約訂成後，由張景惠氏携之歸奉，和約內容，利於直方者多，利於奉方者少。奉方所得者，不過熱河一區，而事前尙須予以軍餉軍械之接濟。故和約成立之日，張作霖懊悔非常。被舊派所排擠而徘徊榆關之張學良氏，聞此消息後，當派親信某君向伊父密陳奉直和約之不利，與國奉和議之利益，要點數端：（一）直系之力量有限，國軍之力量充足，（二）與直系合攻國軍，國軍勝，奉方徒增一勁敵。如與國軍合攻直系，直系敗，則可與國軍共謀統一。（三）與直合作，須費許多氣力，結果不過得一熱河。與國軍合作，則不費一兵一卒，即可將榆關熱河兩處劃爲安衛區域，可使奉方永無南顧之憂。（四）就東三省特殊狀況而言，亦決無協助直系軍餉之力。與其爲助軍餉而與直方合作，不如與國軍合作速謀統一。張作霖以此種種理由，爲所動，加以素爲吳佩孚所不能容之舊交通系梁葉諸人，暨接近段派之奉系諸人，屢從中奔走，張氏父子，遂決計廢棄奉直新成立之和約，而爲國奉和議之活動。在吳佩孚圖豫之初，張學良氏即迭派代表到京，一再向國軍方面爲切實之表示，昨聞奉軍方面，已有密電致達國軍，表示願與合作之意，詞句雖極簡單，而意思極爲懇切。電末並告以已派郭瀛洲馬炳南二人代表來京爲正式之接洽云。

馬驤赴漢謁吳

誇功求賞

此次豫軍之敗，全係吳佩孚縱其死黨馬驤周思夫二人朦蔽岳（維峻）所致。故二軍將領對於馬周之感情，異常惡劣。當汴鄭未失以前，周則赴漢未歸，馬則潛行來京。迨二軍退出汴鄭後，馬氏知事不妙，已於昨日赴津，乘輪赴漢，擬向吳佩孚誇功求賞云。

豫岳參謀長來京

岳退豫西洛陽未失

岳維峻率部退出鄭州後，其參謀長劉召棠，未隨岳行，奉岳命來京，與各方接洽，業於昨（六日）到京，據稱岳維峻退豫西，洛陽並未失陷云。

楊森已到萬縣

漢口四日電通電：萬縣電訊，楊森乘坐軍艦于一日由宜昌出發，四日到萬縣。同埠外人恐戰事勃發，已逃匿於美孚煤油公司避難。

渤艦懸掛日旗

駐奉日領抗議

奉天五日電通電：渤海艦隊在大沽口外出動，爲避免國民軍砲擊及投彈起見，特懸日旗，被奉天日總領事悉，已向張作霖提出嚴重抗議。

各界積極籌備中山逝世紀念

地點擇定：天安門和平公園及三殿：各處布置異常忙碌：清華學校單獨舉行

北京國民紀念孫中山先生逝世週年大會籌備處，連日籌備，甚形忙碌，前與內務部接洽會場地址，玆聞已決定以天安門和平公園及三殿三處爲會場，業已接洽妥帖，並已分別派員前往布置，在天安門和平公園各設講演壇，並搭台以便演新劇映電影等。此外搭蓬及會場內各種布置，亦在積極進行中。並聞籌備處自今日（七日）起即由翠花胡同遷往三殿附近文官懲戒委員會舊址爲辦公地點云。又該會招待部開部長主任聯席會，由柏文蔚主席。聘定各組幹事，並決定由國際工人後援會（[illegible]家驊）中國濟難會（夏秀峯）担招待外賓云。又聞清華學校學生會亦擬於中山先生逝世日單獨舉行紀念，以伸哀慕。昨已派代表至翠花胡同與國民黨市黨部接洽，並請吳稚暉，李石曾，李守常三人前往講演云。

留德華僑電請抗議德國加入華會九國協定

有背中德協定精神 德人暗中進行甚猛

德國擬加入華會九國條約事，我國曾向美德兩國聲明，迭載報端。玆聞德人在表面一意延宕，而在暗中，則仍進行不懈。日前留德全體華人，因前青島總督在柏林大學殖民會演說時，公然認膠州爲其保護地，民衆慫恿德政府加入華約，以列強爲後援。羣情憤激，拍電回京，請我國政府向德抗議，遂爲引起國人深刻之注意。某社記者昨晤某著名法學者，談及德國加入華會條約之不當，頗能扼要，爰爲撮錄如下：德國與我國訂立新約以來，兩國政府及人民關係日益親密。蓋吾國人心理，素好和平，對於平等相互之友，感情倍易融洽。因之德人在華之商務，蒸蒸日上，大有一日千里之勢，而廣東各處，尤爲顯著。是德國所受新條約之賜，實非淺鮮。近謂柏林電訊傳來，德國忽有加入華盛頓九國間關於中國事件應適用各原則及政策之條約之舉，實出吾人意料之外，查九國條約，爲最不平等條約之初階。在德國已訂有平等相互條約者，當然無加入之必要。然德國此舉，殆欲藉此數行空洞之條文，與歐美列強，同其步趨，恢復其歐戰以前在華之地位。應知吾人素重感情，感情一失，商務上必受之大影響。故德國若加入九國條約，自不免受該約之束縛，反不能盡量發揮其天然商業國之能力。爲德人計，加入九國條約與列強一鼻孔出氣，似有害無利，且與九國條約第八條之規定，顯有未合，又與中德協定、均有違背，蓋中德協定，既以平等相互爲原則，今德對我加入九國條約，關於此項原則，未免抵觸。而我國對於德國，並與九國條約相似之條文，不得謂爲平等相互。我國政府交涉，尙無結果。而日前柏林大學開殖民地會時，前青督在彼演說，竟謂膠州爲其保護殖民地，且必使德國加入華約，以列強爲後援等語，亦可覘德人心理之一斑。留德全體華人有電回國，請我朝野上下向德抗議，並圖抵制。倘因此感情衝動而發生意外之舉，則其責任應由德人負責云。

美使要求履行無綫電合同

向外部提議

關於交通部與美國費德理無線電公司，所訂無線電台合同問題，引起糾紛，迄難解決。美國政府爲貫澈初旨計，決定再向我國要求按照上年十月間美國公使提出辦法，迅速着手建築。頃據東交民巷消息，駐華美國公使馬克謨氏，昨已正式向我外交部提出照會，謂關於中美無線電台合同事，希將上月間切實核定清單步驟，早日實行，即在上海着手建築電台，以利通信云云。

于右任不作軍長

將以私人名義勞軍

連日各報載有于右任將出任二軍軍長之新聞，記者以此項消息過於離奇，特往訪于氏，詢問眞相。于氏笑云：二軍現自岳西峯指揮，極臻妥善，何必又多此一舉。昨曾有人擬我於此，余（于君自稱）即以此答覆。並謂如不獲已，定須余前往慰勞者，則以私人名義一行，亦未始不可，不過決不担任何項名義而已。外傳之詞，全出揣測，殊不足信云。

盧信與二軍無關係

著名吳大頭部下之盧信，於此次買閣，竟得入長司法，極爲奇異。聞盧氏此次入閣，乃因其近年常在汴省往來，政府認其可以代表二軍，盧亦以二軍代表自居，實盧僅與馬驤私人關係甚深，與二軍絕對無涉，二軍駐京要人對於盧氏此種行動，極爲不滿，不日將有一種表示云。

孫傳芳賣官地

上海六日電：孫傳芳擬設立蘇其地佔徵局丈量官地，分別租賣。

招商局停開北班

上海六日電：招商局因北方戰啓，軍人扣船，停止北班。

張一麐進行和平

上海三日電：張一麐湯爾和等，連日集議，全國和平運動，進行甚猛烈。

漢商會爭英欵以籌辦實業

漢口二日電：東（一日）漢商會因英派員來華調查庚欵用途，召集武昌漢陽商會聯席會議。討論結果，決電各省商會爭英欵辦實業，並電滬歡迎英調查員來漢。

葉鄭謀復辟說

上海六日電：葉恭綽鄭洪年均聞外傳有彼等與奉張謀復辟電，謂絕無此事。

園一覽

樂園　日 周瑞安　白 侯喜瑞 洪洋洞　天 賈大元 程硯秋 玉獅墜

慶園　日 茹富蘭　白 譚小培　天 馬連良 尙小雲

和樓　日 尙富霞 金蓮花　白 鈕盛雷 上天台　天 王盛義 趙盛璧 得意緣 黑虎村

德樓　日 俞華亭 七　白 俞步蘭 擒　天 王少樓 孟 李萬春 獲

樂園　日 蘇蘭舫　白 恩維銘 忠烈圖　天 恩曉峯 秦鳳雲

慶園　日 寶小樓 子　夜 汗金榮 蓮凡塵　戲 花寶林 碧玉花 渡世

游藝園　日 任靜仙 宮　夜 郭瑞卿 胭脂虎　戲 宋鳳雲 鳥龍院 孟小多

來往

十五年三月六日

西站出京　無人　衛興武

西站來京　無人

站名	北京	天津東站	天津總站	天津西站	滄州	德州	濟南	泰安	兗州	臨城	徐州	蚌埠	浦口
正陽縱站（由東站至各站公里）	一三五點〇七		四點三五	九點八四	一一五點一九	二三八點七七	三五六點三八	四二八點二七	五二二點三八	六〇六點七一	六七三點八一	八三八點六二	一〇一一點八三

第一次　第三次　第五次　第二十次　第二次　[illegible]

站名	浦口	蚌埠	徐州	臨城	兗州	泰安	濟南	德州	滄州	天津西站	天津總站	天津東站	北京
特別快直達車三等票價	二元三五	四元〇六	五元三四	六元七五	七元八六	九元七五	一〇元五五	一三元〇五	一三元六五	一三元七〇			



大觀樓奇賢番菜館廣告　本館自開幕以來頗蒙各界歡迎近又特選高手包廚專作英法大菜兼經佈備妥善室內寬敞座位雅潔尚望賜顧諸君早來一償方知言之不謬也

乾坤普濟膏　專治婦女血不調經前錯後或多忽少血色不正紫黑成塊赤白帶下經來腹痛......

續筋腎疳散　專治梅毒結於宗筋......

磨雲復光散　專治眼科七十二症......

閩長薩鎮冰聲言職辭

經周蔭人挽勸後已打消辭意

福州通信：展轉於武人勢力下之省長薩鎮冰，就職迄今，已逾三載，其所處之地位，不啻爲周蔭人之秘書長。惟用人行政，一惟周命，薩惟署名畫行於紙尾而已。然薩對此無聊之省長，且甘之如飴，大有終老省署之意。日惟習字，消遣時光。至如吏治之應如何講求，財政之應如何整理，均非其所知也。周以薩之易與，亦盛與聯絡，每晤面即以米湯灌薩，周薩之間，固無間言。乃最近各界謠言，忽謂周將倒薩，以乃弟周蔭塘爲省長。惟周蔭塘現在之地位，不過一軍需課課長兼造幣廠廠長，並未有行政上之經歷，萬無一躍而爲省長之理。此種無意識之謠言，本無研究之價值，而薩鎮冰則以爲空穴來風，必非無因，頗見恐惶，本月十六日，薩赴督署拜周，周設宴留之，談次，薩忽言及本人年老多病，不任繁劇，擬即辭職，請中央另簡賢能云云。周謂閩局多故，端賴鼎老（薩字鼎銘）主持，鼎老若認蔭人爲不足共事，棄蔭人而去，則蔭人亦惟有同時辭職，以謝閩人，鼎老如爲地方計，萬不宜於此時爲獨善其身之計。且目下中樞無主，京局未定，鼎老欲引去，事實上亦有所未能云云。薩之表示辭意，本爲窺探周之意旨，今見周諄切挽留，亦即趁風轉舵，謂鎮冰無才無德，越帥既以大義相責，良覺慚赧，鎮冰自當維持現狀，待時局平定，再行引去云云。薩之辭意，至此已完全打消，又一說，薩所以有辭職表示者，因財政廳對於行政機關經費，任意扣折積欠，舊曆年內各機關長官，均向薩請求維持，而高等審檢廳長，且向薩發牢騷。謂財廳不撥司法欠費，且將各縣所解修監經費侵吞，現值各國參觀司法委員將次來閩，司法界籌備招待，整理司法，種種需費，若有貽誤，孰尸其咎云云。薩即手諭財廳，籌撥欠費，財廳仍將司法經費打一對折發給，薩深恐因司法經費困難，致失觀瞻，以此甚爲着急，乃有辭職之表示。今雖打消辭意，而司法經費，則猶是困難也。

鄂省公團力爭民政權

教育會開緊急會議　農民協會發出宣言

漢口通訊云：鄂省長一席，自蕭氏出缺後，由吳佩孚臨時委任杜錫鈞護理，一時省議會方面，主張民選，並擬訂省憲大綱，以爲着手舉行之基礎。昨已發出通電，與全省各法團實行聯合。但開法團中，如漢商會，各團聯合會等，重要人物，多數主張採取廣義之解決法。須其人能爲湖北謀幸福，爲湖北策安全，還我湖北人約法上之隨時自由，方予承認云。二十一日下午二時，教育會開緊急會議，到黃北闕等四十餘人，推范紳謙爲主席。當由陳志純報告省議會省農會及夏口律師公會各復函，旋表示意見。謂夏口律師公會所主張之省長問題，應由全民解決，理由極爲充足，自應贊同。李步青云：本會當未解決以前，應發出宣言兩種。（一）移送駐漢各國領事，申述鄂局現況及各法團之態度。（二）對內宣言可分二項。（甲）表示本會主張。（乙）警告在職人員，與杜氏斷絕公文往還關係。藍芝濃云：歷次法團聯席會議，只本會及律師公會主張正大。其他團體，均敷衍從事，以致迄無良好結果。此次問題重要，自不便仍前因循，以誤三千五百萬人民，淪於萬劫不復之域，覺夏口律師會來函所述各節，所述太無歸宿，可由本會連給各法團，先行開一籌備會，以定標準，然後依照進行，互相監視，庶可達最後之成功。吳士崇云：召集團體推舉代表，不僅以武漢爲限，並由本會早日開會。至報載蕭故督治喪費，由各法團担任十萬，宜未免過奢。所有軍署治喪事，似以不與爲好，主席遂併爲四案。（一）發表對內對外宣言三種。（二）組織全民大會，並推代表分途接洽。（三）各職員未經大會委託，不得以職員名義對外，否則除名。（四）不參加蕭氏治喪籌備處，即付表決，全體通過，並推李步青、陳志純二人起草宣言，李步青十二人爲接洽代表，以後每日開代表會一次，遂散會。

農民協會發表宣言，茲錄其原文如下：數年以來，吾鄂人民處於直系軍閥宰制之下，所受政治經濟上之痛苦，言不勝言。濫施威權，以剝奪人民自由。苛捐雜稅，以剝削人民之脂膏。其黑暗尤有甚如專制時代也。尤其甚者，去年大旱爲災，民不堪命，而殘暴專橫直系軍閥，仍然厲徵錢糧，甚至額外苛剝。如鹽斤加價，發行軍需匯兌券等。視吾鄂如征服地，致陷吾鄂人民於九死一生之地。我終歲勞苦不獲一飽之農命，遭此重重困厄，食泥土樹皮者，所在皆是，待哺嗷嗷，慘莫甚此。最近吳佩孚爲謀恢復其原有勢力，竟不顧廉恥，改討奉爲聯奉，以進攻與民衆接近之國民軍。將數萬無辜兵士之頭顱，爲彼個人爭奪地盤而犧牲，更不待論，而連日于吾鄂強拉夫役，勒索軍餉，爲所欲爲。鄂人何辜，遭此荼毒。最可恨者，現有系傀儡蕭耀南於本月十四日死亡，正吾鄂人民奪回政權之良機，而吳佩孚竟不顧一切，派陳嘉謨繼任督辦，杜錫鈞繼任省長。意欲殘喘其把持湖北政權之生命，陰謀詭計，更甚於前。當此危急之際，吾鄂人民，若不誓死反抗，則恐此後加諸吾鄂人民之痛苦，將更不堪設想矣。本會代表全省農民，爲解除痛苦、爲爭自由，願盡全力與吾鄂各團體及全省被壓迫民衆攜手，共同奮鬥，一致驅逐禍國殃民之吳佩孚。並對湖北政治主張提出下列十三條，然其實現之期，要在驅逐吳佩孚之後耳。（一）全省政治問題須由全省人民．團體代表大會解決之。（二）反對吳佩孚，把持湖北政權。（三）停止豫鄂戰事。（四）廢除督辦省長制，組織委員制之省政府。（五）統一財政，廢除苛捐雜稅。（六）取消鹽斤加價，及軍需匯兌券（七）豁免災區錢糧。確定賑濟經費。（八）改良農民生活。（九）注重農業之改良。（十）普及農村教育。（十一）農民有參加各級行政機關之權。（十二）農民有武裝自衛權。（十三）人民有集會聯社言論出版，罷工之絕對自由。時機迫，生死存亡，實繫於此，望吾鄂各團體及各省被壓迫民衆一致起來，以集中力量，拚死圖之。謹此宣言！

山東省黨部告山東民衆

中國國民黨

吳張勾結　禍國禍魯

濟南通訊：張宗昌勾結吳佩孚，盤據山東，魯省人民極受痛苦。然在張氏勢力之下，幾乎箝口結舌無人敢言。惟有爲民衆謀利益之國民黨，屢與張氏反抗，益覺得國民黨山東省黨部告山東民衆宣言錄之如下：在去年反奉戰爭中，本黨對全國民衆曾鄭重宣言：一方面以全力贊助北方之國民軍，使與民衆結合，爲擁護民衆之自由而戰；一方面對於乘機而起之直系軍閥吳佩孚，應予以嚴重之監視。因爲當時預測直系反奉之結果：（一）若獲勝利，即利用此次反奉之聯合，而重張其武力統一，壓迫民衆之軍權專政。（二）若不獲勝利，即破壞反奉同盟而與奉系結合，以圖恢復其殘餘之勢力。乃自反奉戰爭以來，吳佩孚之種種陰謀，悉爲各方所觀破，民衆不受其欺騙，國民軍亦未爲所愚弄，坐困漢皋而不得逞，遂不能不趨於第二種辦法，與奉系勾結，大舉寇豫，擾亂中原。蓋至此而吳佩孚之倒行逆施，惟利是視，不惜殘民以逞之鄙劣伎倆，已完全暴露於吾民衆之前矣。我山東民衆，對於奉系軍閥張宗昌之罪貫滿盈，久已恨入骨髓，無庸本黨再爲聲討。惟對於直系餘孽吳佩孚尚多未認識清楚，在反奉戰爭初起時，且有希望以吳佩孚之勢力代替張宗昌者。本黨即知其以暴易暴，牛羊何擇。今則吳佩孚與奉系聯合，公然承認張宗昌之禍魯爲當然，於此可以證明吳佩孚與張宗昌，其對待山東民衆，如出一轍；而本黨以前主張之不謬，今試將吳佩孚在政治之罪惡，及其與奉系軍閥勾結之原因及其影響畧述如下：

（一）吳佩孚在政治上之罪惡。吳佩孚民國九年，國人痛恨安福勾結日本帝國主義之時，暗受英美帝國主義者之卵育，藉反日討段爲名，遂崛然而起。其個人立身，頗足以欺世而盜名，故世人常爲所愚。其實彼在政治上的罪惡固擢髮難數；如擁護曹琨賄選，以釀出前年直奉之戰，又如曹琨時代之種種賣國借款，其大部分皆爲彼窮兵黷武之用，其在湖北則決堤淹民；其在河南，則慘殺鐵路工人；凡此種種，我國人當應記憶。其他如在河南直隸山東之搜括，前年戰爭時津浦京漢沿路之拉車拉夫，其殘暴擾民，較之奉系殆又加甚。此次乘全國民衆反奉之機會，借反奉爲名，以冀恢復其勢力，乃計不獲售，遂轉而聯奉。當時其發布討奉通電，歷數張宗昌禍魯罪惡，曾幾何時，認賊作友，而公然擁護張宗昌以禍魯，反雲覆雨，純以個人私利爲前提，其人格之鄙汚，存心之狡詐，軍閥中亦不多見。至其勾結土匪，擾亂中州；酖殺蕭耀南，盤踞武漢，猶餘事耳。

（二）吳佩孚勾結奉系之原因。連年軍閥之戰爭，皆係帝國主義者之暗中操縱，此次吳佩孚之忽而反奉，忽而聯奉，亦不能逃此公例，奉系係日本帝國主義者之傀儡，吳佩孚係英國帝國主義者之傀儡。「五卅」運動以後，奉系承日本帝國主義者之暗助，乘機擴張其勢力，沿津浦線以至於上海，來勢兇猛，遂引起直系軍閥之戒備，英美帝國主義者亦當然贊助直系之抵抗，以圖帝國主義者勢力之均衡。及反奉戰爭起，國民軍有與民衆聯合之表現，而民衆在國民軍勢力之下，所表現反帝國主義之空氣至爲濃厚，此實予帝國主義者一尤其是日本帝國主義者，以至大之驚恐。因爲直奉兩系永久衝突，國民軍在北方必日見發展，民衆勢力亦必日以發展，所不利者日本帝國主義者而已。因此日本帝國主義者遂與英美帝國主義者大聯合，更不能不暗示與暗助促成其傀儡一奉系，與吳佩孚之聯合，向反帝國主義之勢力範圍內開始總攻擊。（未完）

陸徵祥條陳收回滬廨辦法
在滬華洋訴訟設立特別法庭

關於收回上海會審公廨問題，除一面向使團交涉，一面電令駐外各使，分別與駐在國政府疏通外，並電知各使，各陳所見，以備參攷，據情施行。頃聞駐瑞士公使陸徵祥氏，昨有一電到京，係條陳關於收回上海會審公廨辦法者。內容畧謂收回上海會審公廨，本屬正當辦法，自應早日收回。至於在滬華洋訴訟各條，在領事裁判權未收回以前，仍應設立特別法庭，其內容可照哈爾濱特別法庭組織。至於外國律師在華營業，應受我國法律裁制，並須由部給予許可狀，以資限制。以上各事，均注意與使團商辦時提交討論云。

二軍退出汴鄭後之豫省情狀
由汴回京之某外人所談

此次二軍放棄汴鄭，實為河南方面之劇變。因交通之阻隔，外間對於二軍離開汴鄭情形，及號三十餘萬之二軍，目前實力如何，豫省各處之情形如何，均未明瞭。頃晤新由豫省來京之某外人，談及二軍放棄汴鄭之經過，及現在豫省各方之形勢，極為詳盡，特分誌於後，以饗閱者。

二軍退出汴鄭之經過　自田維勤背叛二軍後，豫東形勢陡變。二軍於戰勝之際，開封突被田部襲據，汴垣鄭州相繼不守者，其原因係岳維峻信田過深，且不令部屬防範所致。上月二十五日李紀才，史可軒等部，擊退考城方面之靳軍，正在圍繳徐壽春王為蔚等部槍械，田忽率張萬信，段國璋，紀元林各部，突襲蘭封二軍胡景銓後路。時田玉潔仍未信田維勤背叛，開城加入作戰，叛軍乃得由東門直入開封，田玉潔知有變，然亦措手不及，遂同率衛隊離開。二軍知後路有失，全線退却。岳維峻在鄭聞報，急派李雲龍率丁增華，趙樹勳兩混成旅前往援助。李部甫抵開封，而毅軍態度不明，李遂回鄭復命。前線二軍退却後，田部先入開封，大事搶掠，城中秩序大亂，損失極巨，迨靳部王為蔚，馬吉第，陳文釗，徐壽春等趕到，大事爭搶，因分贓不均，大有火併之勢。二軍集合鄭州後，紅槍會匪四起，岳遂召集會議，決定拋棄鄭州。其會議情形，日前各報載之頗詳，此二軍放棄汴鄭之經過情形也。

岳李在豫西佈防情形　二軍退出鄭州後，岳維峻率李虎臣，田玉潔，鄧寶珊，馮毓東，丁增華，潘玉齋，康子定各師旅，移節洛陽，岳維峻卽令鄧寶珊之第七師，丁增華之第十九旅，趙子建之第九混成旅，衛尙有之補充第八旅，在虎牢關為第一防線；田玉潔之第三師，馮毓東之第八師，胡景銓之一旅，在黑石關為第二防線；岳自率第一第二兩師，暨李紀才之第九師，賈玉齋之第四旅補充團，張𩓐之衛隊旅，熊振標之砲兵旅，溫懷強之機關槍營，陳振明之憲兵營，在洛陽為第三防線。一面飛調關內之耿丹方之第十一混成旅，劉文伯之補充旅，甄壽山之第三混成旅，石幹峯之第五補充旅，前來增防，以圖反攻。

退駐豫北之二軍兵力　自二軍將領在鄭會議決分西北二路，暫時退却，當時鄭思成卽率騎兵第一旅，周子高率騎兵第二旅，袁家聲之第十五混成旅，分駐黃河北岸，暨原武，詹店，木欒店，武涉一帶防守。史宗法之第三旅，李培[illegible]第二旅，高桂滋之補充旅均駐新鄉防守。閻文博之補充旅，王相賢之第十六師，孔庚之討吳鄂軍第一師，駐衛輝防守。方振武之國民第五軍，駐彰德防守。

豫南方面之兵匪混雜　鄭州以南第一站為新鄭，第二站為許昌，第三站為臨潁，第四站為郾城，第五站為西平，第六站為遂平，（沿途均為二軍防地）現已由建國豫軍樊鍾秀部駐紮。自確山以南，黃土坡，新安店，李家店，明港，三官巷，長召關，彭家灣，各小站，均為紅槍會匪，（該匪約十餘萬之衆）暨叛樊軍任應𢓭，並自稱豫皖聯軍石德純駐紮。信陽城內，則為第二軍蔣世傑之第十一師，楊世昌之第十混成旅，田生春之第四混成旅堅守。信陽以南，如柳林店，李家寨，新店，均係鄂軍寇英傑，孫建業，宋大霈，各師旅殘部把守。外傳京漢南段通車，完全不確。

香港總督之無理取鬧
濫發警告希圖中國軟化
廣東抵制英貨已奏奇效

香港二月二十二日特訊云：廣州及廣東全省抵制英貨之效果，香港已處於最危急情形，實為香港殖民地成立以來，未有之狀態。英方力圖和解，恢復商務之希望，均歸失敗。近六月以來，廣東華人，抵制英貨之陳綫，極為堅決。凡華人之暗與英人通商，或甘為英人驅使者，莫不嚴重徵辦。有此原因，英人多有大聲疾呼，採用武力解決方法者，但尙有多人不表贊同，謂與華人尙有談判恢復商務之機會，採用武力，實為自殺政策，結果引起全國之反對英商數十年來之對華商業，一旦必悉崩潰矣。但香港政府之態度，仍希望和平解決；不過和平解決，最近期內，恐不易實現。香港總督克里門特氏答復廣州外交交涉員之通啓，警告國民政府云：如有煽動香港工人罷工之舉，決取嚴厲手段以對付之。其答覆要點如次：「一」廣州罷工委員會所以能繼續罷工及抵貨之行動者，皆因採用武裝警衛阻止商人與香港發生關係，港督云：設廣州罷工委員會不採用非法專橫手段強制粵民，廣東全省之排英舉動，必可卽日消滅。（二）香港政府絕不與廣州政府以外之個人進行交涉。廣州交涉員之宣言謂該問題之主要人物，為廣州罷工委員會香港政府一節，港督誓不承認之。廣州政府對於廣州罷工委員會一切行動，須負完全責任。「三」此種排貨，實行廣州政府所應遵重之條約權利相違反，廣州政府之責任，卽應制止此項不法行為。今計不出此，其表示欲早日解決該案以誠意，不免令人懷疑「四」廣州政府對其治下之秩序法律須負維持責任，今對於廣州罷工委員會之不法行動，槪予以制止徵罰，則因此不法行動而發生之損失，廣州應負其責任。「五」香港政府甚願罷工案能得榮譽永久之解決，並預備與廣州政府談判矣。據聞廣東大多數之人民，皆願與以和平態度與英人通商，以促進雙方利益。惟因廣州罷工委員會之不法行動，廣州香港之關係，終於破裂，未獲恢復。甚望廣州政府制止此種不法活動，並認該政府為此案之主要人，香港政府卽於原則上，亦不能同意於罷工費或酬償勞工罷工期間之損失云云。港督末復警告云：據本督之所悉，廣州罷工委員會近秘派代表於香港鼓動從新大罷工，設此次行動如不立卽停止，香港政府決採取嚴厲步驟以制止之云、所謂嚴厲步驟者，現在究不審其何所云。但有多數人相信，卽指為軍事動作云。

一軍在津招待記者

津函云：國民一軍交際處長李先英君於五日下午六時，假座晉陽樓招待天津新聞記者，是日赴宴之記者，計有二十餘人。席間李君發表最簡單之談話，約分三項：照錄如左：（一）國民軍內部合作問題，大意謂：一二三軍如同股肱，前者一軍援助二三軍攻直，功成身退，卽其明證。不料直魯聯軍，死灰復燃，重行反攻，而鄂軍窺豫，二三軍已受各方包圍，一軍不能坐視，所以大隊精騎，遍還津浦線上，為精神上之援助，一俟恢復原有秩序，卽乃一二三軍全隊撤回北京張垣各處。此一二三軍合作之實在情形，卽四五軍亦與一二三軍始終一致。（二）交通問題：軍事時代，交通上不免受其影響。外傳國軍中下級軍官時有藉口軍用扣車多輛，轉而與商販私相授受，此種事件，因人數衆多，實恐不一，亦或不免。近由一軍組織總稽查處，處長卽鹿鍾麟，無論一二三四五軍須軍用車輛，非得總稽查處許可，不生效力。戰事結束，卽當恢復各路原有交通。（三）津埠治安問題：天津治安，由孫岳負全責維持，前線軍事，由一軍獨力應付。所有一二三四五各軍在前線者，統歸鹿鍾麟指揮。鹿總指揮因鑒於前日本埠商民之恐慌，特由京調來大刀隊一旅，約五千人，協助孫督辦維持秩序，並於今（五日）早由直隸交涉員向駐津日法兩領事接洽，請警告該兩界報紙對於言論上主持公道，以免淆亂聽聞云。話畢，卽盡歡而散。時已九鐘矣。

吳佩孚暫難離漢

據漢口傳來消息：吳佩孚現尙不能前往河南，蓋因豫南土匪遍起，國軍實力毫未損失，不可遽抱樂觀。而湖北情形，亦異常複雜，一旦遠離，則有全局傾覆之虞也。而唯吳現雖尙無赴豫之意，已有電致吳、所謂護憲派亦在豫之靳雲鶚及寇英傑，則多慫恿卽行赴豫。故湖北方面日內如無問題，吳亦未必不往河南一行也。

閩南民軍內訌日深

前據熟悉閩省內部情形某軍官云：閩省自盧興邦失敗，因其部潰竄，與民軍聯合！以致閩南形勢，迄今仍在糾紛中。福州日來盛傳陳國輝部已被孔昭同解散，並將陳麒麟槍決之說，但據吳之參謀長自泉州來電則絕對否認。而駐守泉州之吳威，則電告陳國輝已退南安，英都。惟與陳向有聯絡之楊學良，鄭世萬，楊漢烈等民軍，現又連合出兵，將英都包圍，實行攻陳，因之民軍內部訌裂情勢，現已極為危迫云。

昨晨東珠市口之大火
德發永慘遭回祿
兩萬元付諸東流

昨（六日）晨一時三刻，前外東珠市口門牌「一百二十一」號發發永皮貨局，突然發生火警，登時火焰冲天，該管外左一區第二路巡官趙文彬及第五段巡長桂珍聞警後，一面報該區，一面派警將巷口交通斷絕，並將該鋪鋪掌李謹齋帶區問話。該區聞報後，急派本區請願消防隊及巡官長警等馳赴肇事地點施救，移時各區長警，及警廳汽車隊，消防兵，各水會等，均先後趕到，竭力撲救，至三時一刻，火勢始熄。經富調查：除該鋪半全部被焚外，並將右鄰吉泰桅廠鋪房十二間半，亦行燒燬。總計兩家共燒去房屋二十四間，損失約在兩萬三四千元之譜云。此外並聞吉泰桅廠鋪掌程　全，亦經該管巡長帶區問話。至起火原因，經多方調查，尙未得有確實眞相。昨日該區鞫訊德發永鋪掌李謹齋，亦未有若何結果。至下午八時餘，遂由區抄供將李謹齋程星全二人呈解警廳司法處訊辦云。

直督署斬決俄兵

天津電話：俄白黨為李景林犧牲，此次李軍敗退時，一軍追獲軍械彈藥甚多，並俘擄李部俄兵多名。其中兩名，昨（六日）日由督署加以審問後，業判決卽行斬決云。

海州紳民呼籲求救

江浙戰事，海州捲入旋渦，砲火所至，廬舍為墟，人民死亡流離，狀極可慘。蘇局定後，由省庫撥賑五千元，交縣賑撫。杯水車薪，無濟於事。現在該地官紳特組織東海兵災卹償會一處，辦理撫卹災戶事宜。業告成立。昨拍電來京，懇政府迅撥，關附轉電上海華洋義賑會，趕放春賑云。

綏遠軍警舉行春季運動大會

歸綏三日快函云：際茲春光明媚，風和日暖之候，正宜藉運動以舒展體力，活潑精神。西北陸軍駐綏各部隊，遂於二月二十八日（卽舊曆正月十六日）在綏遠小校場舉行運動大會。與會者，為駐綏陸軍各部隊，及警察各署人員，至指揮評判，以及招待司事各員，則為都署及各師旅廳道各長官。參觀者，除各機關人員外，則為工商學各界，及男女民衆。人數雖極衆多然皆按部分列，故毫無擁擠凌亂之處。是日自早五鐘起，與賽各員，卽先後入場比賽。課目為二千米達，及命令，算學，三足各種競走，又徒手，持竿，各種跳高跳遠。餘如鐵槍，刺槍，拳術，人梯，足球等等，每次角賽者入場，鼓掌之聲卽如雷貫耳，因之與賽各員。亦莫不抖擻精神，奮力前驅。及晚五點閉會時，而各員精神仍異常貫注，大有餘勇可賈之概。因之觀者，皆洸口稱贊不置云。

國際婦女節紀念大會之預聞

三月八日為世界婦女運動有極重意義之國際婦女節，故北京婦女特組織紀念三八大會。茲聞籌備就序，定於是日下午一時，在中京畿道藝術專門學校大禮堂開會紀念，已敦請徐季龍，陳啓修，于右任，李守常，吳稚暉，譚平山，顧孟餘，瞿秋白，李石曾，于永滋，安體誠，諸先生及包羅庭夫人等文國女士等講演。尙有藝專藝術擅長之學生担任遊藝各項。又該會無論男女人士，一律歡迎參加。想屆時必有一番盛況也。

妙想天開之悔婚案

地安門內後齋家胡同住戶黃得昌，現年二十七歲，曾在某機關充當茶役，手中小有資財，前經媒婆王趙氏撮合，說得朝陽門內寶玉胡同住戶杜某之女為妻。杜某已故，其女由姑母家撫養，已定於本月迎娶。該女之姑母陳氏，以黃某近已破落賦閑在家，頓生悔婚之念。於是妙想天開，硬說杜女因染時疫身死，並按照治喪規例，賺棺入殮，停放院中。日前早晨，黃某聞耗，遣人與黃某送信，黃某信以為實，當卽備具禮儀祥吊，撫棺痛哭，詎料黃之四鄰均不知內幕。黃之族弟某，探知底蘊，係陳氏因黃漸貧，不好直接悔婚，竟暗將杜女許與劉明齋者為妻，已經在前外天壽堂飯莊成親，故作空棺，以遮掩耳目，一切用費，統由劉某担負。黃某據聞詳情後，而陳氏已將空棺抬埋矣。遂與媒婆王趙氏嚴重交涉，赴該管區署，該區已將一干人證解送地方廳云。

劉驥嚴禁藉名招謠

京兆尹劉驥。昨日牌示嚴禁假藉名義，在外招謠生事，如有則無論何人，準於指名告發，定有重賞。牌示原文，覓錄如下：為牌示事：查近日訪聞，有人假藉本公署名義，在外招謠情事，殊堪痛恨。本京兆對於所屬約束綦嚴，凡屬在署人等，當知守法奉公，想不敢以身試法。如有不恥之徒，假藉本公署名義，招謠生事者，無論何人，準於指名告發，定有重賞，切切此示。

教部加薪之趣聞

教部此次加薪，由陳任中一人主持。部員中有兩年未到部者，亦加薪十元五元，有按時到部者，竟一元不加，其中尤以文書科部員吃苦最大。前日部令發表時，部員楊某比向文書科長陳某質問，陳茫無所答。昨日某部員並上書詰問陳任中，陳允俟新總長到部，再行追加。惟聞該部員等以加薪與否，本不關重要，但該科長次長任意黜陟，殊欠公平，擬取嚴厲手段對付云。

發明水上鐵甲車

陸軍部軍需司修槍所陳科員，最近發明一種水行汽車，其構造與尋常車稍異，車身皆用鋼鐵製造，頗適於軍隊應用，兼能抵禦槍彈之射入。其速率每句鐘可行二十英里至三十里云。

郵局查緝竊取郵票

交通界消息：北京郵務總局因近有匪徒專在街市各郵筒內，偷取信件上之郵票，已非一次，屢次偵查，尙未被獲。近因西南城一帶，郵筒損失，尤為最多。昨特函知警察廳，代為查緝云。

討張排日團致國軍各將領電

留日學生歸國討張排日團，自歸國以來，努力進行抵制日貨外，並時時注意討張戰局。茲覺得該團最近致國民軍各將領一電，足可徵其用意之如何矣。其電文如左：國民軍各將領勛鑒：公等俯從民意，撻伐張賊，大義昭然，與情愛戴。風聞近來張賊感於外無聲援，內多叛離，欲遂緩兵之計，佯為輸欵之辭，務懇公等立斬賊使，猛加攻擊，萬勿允其請求，與之言和也。昔吳佩孚與張賊言和，民衆卽以對張者對吳，如公等與張賊言和，恐民衆又以對吳者對公等矣。同人等恨張情深，殲張力微，惟恃仁義之師，用遂討伐之願。心有所慮，義當直陳，故敢謹抒所見，仰瀆高明；諒河海之量，決不厭芻蕘之言也。謹此上陳，伏希鑒察。

交部裁撤駐外調查員

交部以該部所派駐外調查員徒耗國幣，毫無實益，昨下令裁撤。原文如下：本部駐歐駐德駐美駐法交通調查員，均着卽行裁撤云。

交部飭令各路嚴查毒品

交通當局刻為慎重烟禁起見，昨特飭各路局，對於來往客商及軍人，私運烟土，並各種毒品，務須特別注意，嚴行查禁，以免流毒，而維烟禁云。

那彥圖接辦香燈地租

莊和宮原有香燈地畝一項，座在京北直隸各縣、向由各縣代徵租欵，惟以其中積弊過深。歷年所征無幾，現聞此次地租，已改歸那彥圖設處辦理矣。

防疫處招考傳習生

前門外天壇中央防疫處，現擬招考種痘傳習生三十名，凡年在二十五歲，至四十五歲，文理通達者，皆可應考，不索學費。本月十五日，在天壇內報名，十七號在內務部街京師警察廳試辦公共衛生事務所內考試云。

騙驢人巧逢原主

昨日永定門臉，有一鄉人，年約三四十歲，扯住一騎驢的大叫巡警。等巡警趕到，詢問原委，鄉人云：這騎驢的是個竊賊，該鄉人今年正月白雲觀廟會，我在那趕脚。十九日會神仙那天，這人要騎我的驢，言明騎到前門內東邊，錢三十枚。走到西便門內東邊沙土地方，伊卽拿出鞭子，將驢大抽特抽，於是那驢如箭一般的往東跑去。一到宣武門前鐵道柵欄地方。那驢剛越過鐵柵，那鐵柵卽關上。彼卽騎驢進了順治門，等到火車過去，再進城，已不知那人去向。我到家中，越想越難過，遂跳井尋死，後被人救出。不料今日我進城，撞見這驢，其初還不敢認，後詳細察看，知確係我的驢，才將他揪住，我名劉振山，家住西便門外沙窩村，素在西便門外地方赶脚云。又詢拐驢者，名叫張振華，家住右安門外下關，並承認竊不諱。巡警問畢，遂將一干帶往區署訊辦。

師大新華學會電請馮玉祥出山

師大新華學會為時局緊急。有非馮玉祥出山不能從速解決之勢，昨特致電馮氏請其出任艱鉅。覓錄該電如下：玆張家口馮煥章先生勛鑒：時局阽危，非先生遠引之秋、望本救國救民之旨，出任艱鉅，掃蕩醜虜，用維和平。開國民會議解決糾紛，依中山主義奠定邦本，功成身退，在此不在彼也。芻蕘之言，幸垂察焉，肅此敬頌勛安。師大新華學會叩

結婚須報警區

京師警察廳。現因各區迭有騙婚打虎案件，層出不窮，於前日（一五日）通飭各區，轉告各住戶，嗣後結婚，必須呈報，如有不報者，一律處以十元以下，五元以上之罰金云云。

老虎琴無獨有偶

人神共憤之章士釗，於其所創辦之甲寅封面懸繪一虎，顏曰老虎琴。對於新文化痛斥厲貶，頗招時人側目。詎知天下之大，無奇不有，近又有俠社同人，聯合日人赤恩太郎，英人傑爾[illegible]秉內寅而出小老虎琴，定名「俠聲，」內容亦專為排斥新文化，詆詈白話文。且分「中文」「日文」「英文」三部。其首期最惹人注目者，卽為「我來教訓世界晚報記者」「與大堪處以肉刑之新女性」二文。聞訂於夏曆二月一日出版云。（盛）

反對馬氏長教之再接再厲

學總會　昨日五十餘代表齊赴馬宅質問……今日又開學急會議

此次馬君武長教育，事先北京學生總會曾再三加以警告，乃彼竟置之不顧，各校學生無不憤怒異常，遂於昨日午前推舉代表五十餘人，齊赴馬宅質問。當由馬氏親出答復，謂：今人事先並未表示同意，決不加入此紛亂內閣。該代表退出後，即開會討論，僉謂馬氏雖堅決拒絕入閣，但難保不被新安福瘟小包圍，終至就職，遂議決最後嚴厲手段，以防不虞。今日上午九時之學總會緊急代表大會中，將具體提出，加以詳細討論。是則以後教育問題，惟視馬氏有無覺悟耳。倘迷途不返，甘於作人傀儡，則將短兵相接，北京教育又陷於不可收拾矣。又學總會定於明日（星期一）下午二時在北大第二院大講堂舉行第二次學術講演大會，講演者為劉半農，陳大齊諸先生。想屆時定有一番盛況云。

俄專改大問題已解決

已經決定公布之俄專改大的備案及校長聘書，為陳任中暗中阻撓，不予發表等情，已誌昨報。該校全體同學以前任總長已經辦理完畫決定公布之案件，次長實無權從中扣留，特於昨日上午九時推舉代表三十餘人至溫家街陳宅質問：當由陳任中親自接見，始尚藉口支悟，後該代表等認伊有意搗亂，相持二句多鐘，陳氏辭窮理絀，不得已，方親自電請該部專門司長陳還齡及秘書蕭旭東到宅，而囑即將已經辦好之指令及聘書立刻發表。陳蕭等當會同俄大學生代表四人到部，立將該項文件發表云。茲將指令及聘書錄後：

函暨附件均悉。查該校長鑑於事實上之需要及一般學生所希望，就現有設備及經費之可能範圍內，於本學期內即改設中俄大學，事屬可行，應予照准。除該校組織大綱另行審核，令知外，合亟令仰該校知照。此令。

逕啓者：茲聘任執事為國立北京中俄大學校長，全權辦理。此致徐先生謙。教育總長易培基。三月四日

又訊：自徐謙任俄文法政專門學校校長後，即準備改升大學，學校牌匾，業已更換，並按大學程序招生，所有組織綱要，確經呈交教部，由易培基親批照准字樣；四日上午，易確下有紙條，上署「聘徐季龍為國立中俄大學校長」等字。陳任中以易即將去職，堅持不肯發表，中間雖經秘書蕭旭東等一再疏通，陳因新閣與舊閣情形不同，本人極願繼任次長，為見好某方計，「絕對認為不妥」，並稱總長交下之事，照例毋須次長署名，亦可發表。但該秘書等以次長既有異議，祇好擱置。不料事機不密，被該校學生聞知，昨日上午九時，即全體整隊向西城出發，行至西長安街口，又分為兩部份，以一部份守教部，一部份到溫家街，陳任中住宅。十一時許，陳任中歸宅，留守教部之學生亦聞風而至。陳久擬躲避，因學生人數甚多，無法潛逃，祇好出見。學生當推會紀綏，羅木邵，魯學炬，聶景厚四人為發言代表。陳先謂諸君來舍何事？代表謂敝校改大之事，易總長業已應允，並交下命令，聘徐季龍先生為大學校長，次長何以抗而不發？陳謂中俄大學之上，冠以國立，似不妥當，故未照發。且鄙人對於此事，懷疑之處甚多，未便輕於同意。好在總長交下之事，毋須次長署名，亦可發表。學生謂總長決定之事，次長不予發表，迹近違抗命令。至於敝校命名中俄，並非從國體着想，實因文字關係。中俄云者，即校中功課，分中文俄文兩種也，與國立二字絕不衝突，仍祈即予發表聘函。陳謂總長命條，係閣員令未發表時交下，現總長已換，鄙人不敢負責，應俟新總長到部提出閣議解決。代表謂學校既移歸部辦，聘任校長，係教部特權，聘任非簡任可比，無提出閣議之必要。教部職權，在法律上，要祇一總長負責，前總長決定之事，當然可以公表，次長勢必等到新總長再辦，是何用意？究竟教部舊總長已去，新總長未來，此時是否次長負責？陳先生對於易總長主持之事，既不贊同，何不早日辭職？陳謂我明日即辭職。代表謂明日辭職，是明日之事，目前既未辭職，當然有解決此事之責任，辯論至此，學生方面甚為憤激，陳任中已陷入垓心　乃皆將聘書發出云。

法大代理校長昨已就職

教職員昨開會歡迎

法大校長問題自前日（四日）教部委任該校憲法教授梁龍代理校長後，教部即催促梁氏即日就職；教職員方面因見校事廢弛已久，亟待有人負責，故亦竭力敦勸。梁氏初因此事發表過於倉卒，未便允就，繼因各方催勸甚急，迫不獲已，始允於昨日到校就任。該校庶務科得此消息後，即積極佈置一切，準備歡迎。同時並以此事通知教職各員。該校校長辦公原在三院，仍在三院布置，故一切歡迎事宜，先由校中備汽車兩輛開往梁宅歡迎；至十一時，代理校長梁龍會同秘書到校，首至校長室休息，繼則分見教職各員，謂校長一職，責任繁重，本人能力薄弱，殊懼隕越，惟此職本人僅屬暫行代理，為時甚短，務望各先生共同努力維持，使學校得以早日開學，校事得以逐漸進展，一俟王校長來校之後，本人即行卸責云。梁氏與各教職員談話後，即視察三院各處，至午後一時，復往一二兩院視察云。至學生方面，因此事發生過速，未及從早準備歡迎。聞現學生會已決於今日午後一時開會討論歡迎事宜云。

又聞王因外間相傳梁之代理，係出自王之主張，昨日王有一函致法大學生，對此特加聲明。茲照錄原函如左：

逕啓者：日昨承諸君入推代表枉臨，適緣俗冗，未克接見。甚歉。曾由鄭君天錫代達鄙意，當荷察辦。貴校校長一席，屢承盛意相邀，惟鄙人自慚迂拙，始終未敢担任。至聘請何人，教育當局自有主持，亦未敢妄參末議，區區之意，當邀諸君亮察也。此致法政大學學生諸君公鑒。王寵惠拜啓三月五日

藝專開教職員會議

林風眠暫兼教務長　各教授下星期到校

藝專新校長林風眠氏，於昨日（六日）下午一時，在該校招集全體教職員開茶話會，討論教職進行事宜，到會者有總務長王代之，並各系主任及教授石道瑺等四十餘人。前次辭職之四教授，均已復職。林因學生要求早日開課，向各教授接洽，多數教授，皆允於下星期一致到校，指導學生實習；正式開課，當與其他國立八校一致。教務長聞一多自請辭職，意甚堅決，林氏一再挽留無效。現擬由林氏暫行自兼云。又聞林之個人繪畫展覽會，日內正在積極籌備，因畫副過多，除該校大禮堂陳列外，另在二十三教室展覽，日期定於下星期三云。

女師大學生將實行補課

女師大自光復以來，該校內部情形，日見進步，如評議會，組織委員會，財政委員會，衛生委員會等會，均已成立；各學科主任，對於各科之計劃，均甚精密；學生人數新舊共三百餘人。現因九校團體關係，不能開學，但學生方面，因前此楊蔭榆時代，功課曠廢太多，乃請求諸教授補課，並定星期一即開始授課云。茲覓得該校學生自治會發出通知如後：

啓者：本校前被章楊摧殘，同人，學業犧牲甚鉅。現雖校務恢復，又因經費問題，開學無期。同人等念及前途，不勝惶恐，乃懇請諸位先生補課，幸蒙允許。茲決定自下星期一（三月八日）即行開始，希新舊同學一律按期到校。特此通知。

教育特稅署消息

聘定參議多人　調查九校經費

督辦教育特稅公署為明瞭國立九校最近經濟狀況，並為將來補助上之便利起見，特已派定署員，定於明後兩日赴各校會計處調查。聞所調查者為經費總額，開支實況，支付現狀種種，完全為一種補助之豫備。又馬叙倫聘國立各校校長，及各名流與在教育界中之有聲望者，為參議之函，昨已發出，不日即召集會議，茲錄其人名於左：

常任參議　邵長光，許紹祖，蔣夢麟。

參議　蔡元培，顧孟餘，張貽惠，易培基，胡敦復，王寵惠，李煜瀛，馬君武，孫柳溪，徐謙，林風眠，姜琦，張準，汪有齡，王正廷，雷殷，汪大燮，范源濂，黃炎培，湯爾和，嚴修，呂復，洪式閭，熊希齡，王道元，祝椿年，吳震春，陳寶泉，馮承鈞，高步瀛，胡適，任鴻雋，馬寅初，沈尹默，石瑛，江庸，載夏，王世杰，李士光，譚熙鴻，林礪儒，郭世綸，劉玉峯，高仁山，陳垣，周鯁生，楊應慶，陶玄，朱其煇，鮑鑑清，鄧魯，褚通傳，張鴻來，黃郛，孫世慶，鄭錫熙，查良釗，章祖純，毛恩旭，徐崇欽，蕭純錦，嚴智開，屠孝實，余上沅，吳永權，許壽裳，鄭奠，何基鴻，羅鴻年，石興萬，關景山，徐協貞，徐鴻寶，馬名海，朱希曾，齊樹芸，齊叙，蘇耀曾，耿光汀，王峯，徐瑾，顧石君。

昨日九六公債市況

昨日九六開盤六十五元七角，最高六十六元一角五，最低六十五元五角，收盤六十五元五角七分五。滬市微跌，故京市無甚高下。晴盤稍漲，六十五圓九角可銷。計昨日明盤銷貨三十餘萬，寫帳者二十餘萬。買進者永增合十二萬，永通十萬，阜華九萬，義豐四萬；賣出者中源十五萬，源通七萬，阜華四萬，通易二萬。茲將明暗盤行市列後：

開盤　六五七　六五六　六五七　六五八　六五九　六六〇　六六〇五　六六一　六六一五　六六二　六六三　六六二　六六一　六六〇　六五九　六五八　六五九　六五八　六五七　六五六　六五五　六五六　六五五　六五七五　收盤

晴盤　六五五　六五六　六五七　六五八　六五九

公債証券行市

三月六日

（甲）公債

名稱	價格
五年公債	九十四元五
七年公債	七十六元五
整六公債	八十五元五
整七公債	八十六元五
九年公債	九十七元五
九六公債	六五十元五
十四年公債	九十四元五
鹽餘庫券	一千三百元

（乙）證券

名稱	價格
中國銀行股票	六十七元
交通銀行股票	四十四元
電車公司股票	九十一元
電燈公司股票	三十元
自來水公司股票	三元
流通券每百元	二十七元九
兌換券每百元	二十九元
特別流通券百元	二十七元九
秋節支付券每百元	三扣

倫敦中國債券專電

名稱	價格
善後公債	六八，一二
湖廣債券	五〇三一五

上海公債行市專電

整六公債第二市開盤本月八十七元一角，下月八十七元七角。七長公債第二市開盤本月七十七元五角，下月七十七元八角。九六公債第一市開盤本月六十五元九角，下月第二市開盤本月六十五元七角，第一市開盤下月六十六元四角，收盤下月六十六元一角。第二市開盤下月六十六元一角

銀錢行市

三月六日

名稱	價格
洋元合京祛銀	七〇六
洋元合行化銀	六八二七五
洋元合申規銀	七一九九九
申電匯	五十二圓
小洋每洋一元合	十二角四
輔幣每一元合	十三角一
現洋合銅元	三十二吊
足金每兩合洋	四十六元

各國貨幣行市

名稱	價格
英金磅每洋個合	九二五，三八四
美金打拉每個合洋	一九一，四七六
法金佛郎每個合洋	一三九〇
老頭票每百元合洋	八六二
美票合洋	一八四
美金每　合洋　進出	九元
英金每磅合洋　進出	九元
日金每元合洋　進出	九元一

一月份經理內債基金處報告

本年一月份總稅務司經理內債基金處收入付出暨結存銀洋報告如下：（一）收入　結至本年一月一日中交兩銀行結存銀洋二百二萬六千三百十九圓一角二分，總稅務司由民國十四年關餘項下撥入內債基金二百六十一萬七千元，一月分，共計收入四百六十四萬三千三百十九元一角二分。（二）付出　中交兩銀行一月分付出各項整理內債息金四十七萬一千八元一角三分，中交兩銀行一月分付出各項中籤債票本金十九萬七千五百五十三元二角二分，一月分共計付出六十六萬八千五百六十一元三角五分。（三）一月底結存　銀洋三百九十七萬四千七百五十七元七角七分。（四）備考　前項結存數內含有到期應付而尚未付出暨備付將次到期之債務三項，列後：（一）結至本年一月三十一日止，已經到期而尚未兌取之息票計銀洋五十二萬八百七十四元五角四分；結至本年一月三十一日止，前經中籤而尚未兌取之債票計銀洋七十七萬四千九百四十六元四角：共計銀洋一百二十九萬五千八百二十元九角四分。（二）備付本年二月二十八日到期整理七厘公債第十期利息銀洋三十八萬八百元。（三）備付十一年三月三十一日到期整理金融公債本息之一部分，銀洋二百二十九萬八千一百三十六元八角三分。三項共計三百九十七萬四千七百五十七元七角七分，

比國要求維持德發債券

關於德發債票。因我國參加歐戰之結果，曾宣告無效。但此項債票，現在流入比人手中為數頗鉅，比政府曾向我駐比公使王景岐提出交涉，要求設法維持比國昂業期銀行所存之債票。經駐比王公使電京請示，現經政府核議之結果，對於現存比人手中之德發債票，已決定照比人所請。惟須由駐比使館掛號有案，始生效力，否則無效。現已將此意電駐比王景岐，飭其轉比較政府同意云

商聯會開評議會

主張以英退庚欵興建築鐵路

全國商聯會于昨日（六日）下午三時在該會會所開第五屆評議會第二十八次例會，十一省區評議出席，計熱河李東萊，奉天馮其炳，湖北郭漢英，旅俄王會卿，綏遠張崇午，山西任晰，四水林有壬，新疆袁進業，陝西張繼宗，四川江經沅，京師關中敷，由副會長王文典主席。開會情形：（一）報告湖北全省商聯會，武昌漢口總商會，漢陽商會等來電，稱對於英退庚欵，主張撥歸興辦實業及築路之用，將來收入作為教育基金，經聯席會議議決，已電陳政府力予贊成，請一致主張，合詞電請一案。（一）王文典報告民國七年辦理懇讓庚欵情形，議決就原主張築路主旨，對外發表宣言。（以築路為根據，築路餘利辦教育，並聲明該欵交法團保管。）（一）報告關稅會議委員會公函開：中日互惠稅率協定尚未開議，報載多係訛傳；再互惠協定，不在關稅特別範圍之內，應由外交部會同財政部，農商部，稅務處，研究辦理；關評議提案，業轉主管機關接洽等語云。

各國人民之外債担負額

據交民巷消息：某國財政家最近調查，中國與各國國民人平均內外公債負担比較如左：

國別	負担額	國別	負担額
英國	一，四四〇元	法國	一，〇一九
美國	四三三	比國	三一一
意國	一九〇	日本	五〇
中國	四，七		

以上各國國民每人所負担者，尚未列入鐵路債欵。

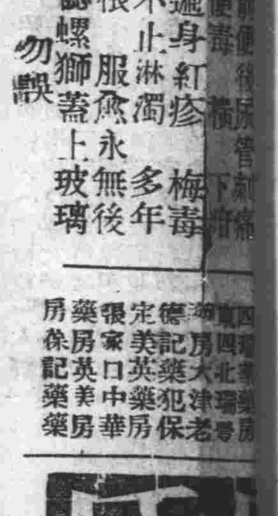
關稅攤還內外債數目

十五年起至四十九年止

據財政方面消息：財政當局，最近調查，民國十五年以後，關稅項下應攤還內外債數目如左：

年度	外債	內債	合計
民國十六年	五九，四八八，七〇〇	二四，六四四，七七五	八四，一三三，四七五
民國十七年	五九，四七三，七〇〇	二五，九四八，七九三	八五，四二二，四九三
民國十八年	五九，四六一，七〇〇	二一，六四六，〇四六	八一，一〇六，七四六
民國十九年	五九，四四六，七〇〇	一七，四二三，六六四	七六，八七〇，三六四
民國二十年	五九，三六一，〇〇〇	六，三二二，五〇〇	六五，六八八，五〇〇
民國二十一年	五九，二〇一二，〇〇〇	六，〇五二，〇〇〇	六五，二五三，五〇〇
民國二十二年	四九，七五六，〇〇〇	五，五二八，五〇〇	五五，五三八，五〇〇
民國二十三年	四九，七五一，〇〇〇	五，五一二，五〇〇	五五，二六三，五〇〇
民國二十四年	四九，七四五，〇〇〇	五，五四二，五〇〇	五二，九八七，五〇〇
民國二十五年	四九，六四〇，〇〇〇	四，九七二，五〇〇	五四，六一二，五〇〇
民國二十六年	四九，六三四，〇〇〇	四，七〇二，五〇〇	五四，三三六，五〇〇
民國二十七年	四九，六二八，〇〇〇		四九，六二八，〇〇〇
民國二十八年	四九，六二一，〇〇〇		四九，六二一，〇〇〇
民國二十九年	四九，六一四，〇〇〇		四九，六一四，〇〇〇
民國三十年	四一，四八七，〇四〇		四一，四八七，〇〇〇
民國三十一年	四一，四八〇，〇〇〇		四一，四八〇，〇〇〇
民國三十二年	四一，四七二，〇〇〇		四一，四七二，〇〇〇
民國三十三年	三三，三〇〇，〇〇〇		三三，三〇〇，〇〇〇
民國三十四年	三三，三〇〇，〇〇〇		三三，三〇〇，〇〇〇
民國三十五年	一五，〇〇〇，〇〇〇		一五，〇〇八，〇〇〇
民國三十六年至四十九年每年	一五，〇〇〇，〇〇〇		每年一五，〇〇〇，〇〇〇

上列外債係以每磅按十元折成銀幣。







生精種子 固腎丸

補諸虛百損，此丸蒸牛精益髓壯陽，專治先天不足，水腎虧，筋骨蒸盜汗，五勞七傷，腰酸骨痛，四肢無力，或因少年縱欲無度，或中年操勞過度……[illegible]

半夏麯

[illegible]

化痔仙丹

[illegible]

止咳丸

[illegible]

西藏青果

青果一物，古稱諫果，形似橄欖，而功用不同，其產於西藏者尤為難得之品，本處不惜資本，特由巴塘地方妥為採辦……化痰清熱，生津，專治咽喉疼痛，舌燥口乾，能開胃消食……[illegible]

經售處　北京前門外觀音寺西雲閣內樓下路西　辦香爐大藥房　電話南局一零四六

律師董耀青

寓彰內教子胡同九號　電南三八三七

注意

華通商行　冬季大廉價

自本月念五日起即夏歷初十日起　各貨一律九扣

東城米市大街總布胡同西口　電話東局一四六六

太原裕同梨膏公司啓事

本公司不惜重資，聘請高等技師精製梨膏，此膏性和味美，膾炙人口，久為識者所贊許，兼能清痰利氣，生津止渴，涼心潤肺，降火解酒，開胃轉食，消夏暑，止冬嗽，利大腸，助消化，以及解除內部惡毒等症，於初生嬰兒灌以少許（約一匙三分之一）更可預防風……

總公司設在太原　北京代售處崇外上四條經緯工廠　電話南分局一五一〇





秋令冷氣逼人，容易感受邪氣，頭痛發生，牙痛項痛，筋痛等病，時頭服頭痛粉，立止頭痛且速效無比，專治一切陰虛火邪，陽和鬱滯，車船暈眩，酒醉雷風，各種頭痛，可服用一包，大洋五角，分購者須認明虎標不誤



奇效活胃散

分甲乙兩種（一必要料斷根）……[illegible]……每包大洋六角……乙種每包大洋八角……

總批發處　北京華西藥房　北京東單三條電話東局……總經理處　……天津……各藥房……均有寄售

燕京印書局大擴張廣告

諸君！要想印刷一種東西——書籍、雜誌、傳單、仿單、學校講義、銀行簿記、月刊、名片……必定選那般實在靠得住的印刷局吧。本局，迎合諸君之心理，應社會之需要，而且印刷精美，專門研究，如五彩石印、鉛印、照像銅版、鋅版、玻璃版、特有……無任歡迎。

▲請看本局五大特色▼

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宣武門內未英胡同　電話南局三五〇七

業盛昌廣告

本號收售珍珠寶石玉器翡翠珊瑚等物，物美價廉，賜顧諸君請駕臨前外門框胡同路西接洽　電話南局一千六百號　經理人關雅軒謹啓

北京信成線氈工廠廣告

本廠自開幕以來所製各種線毯棹巾，不但作法精良，而且花紋新奇，本廠為提倡國貨，歡迎主顧起見，極力研究，用事擴充，特請專門名師精工製造花樣翻新，物美價廉，專事批發，如蒙賜顧，請臨敝廠採擇，無任歡迎，或電話通知，亦可派人前往接洽，所有各種號碼尺寸，另有價目表，函索即寄，不取分文，此布。

本廠住址西直門內新街口二十六號　電話西局一千二百十四號

青年部啓事

中國國民黨北京特別市黨部

本部為宣傳一班被壓迫之青年使立於本黨旗幟之下，為國民革命而奮鬥起見，擬於最近期間出版「奮鬥青年」半月刊，如有關於革命理論及青年界消息等作品，均歡迎投稿，來件交翠花胡同八號青年部收不誤

神效除根敗毒丸

專治男婦老幼各種楊梅，初起毒筋在骨節疼痛，大便乾燥，大便赤澁，魚口便毒，發現紅腫，堅硬毒痛，難忍，破時久不收口，濃水淋漓，腐肉潰爛，以……[illegible]

上淋琥珀丸

此藥專治五淋，小便渾濁，淋漓不止，疼癢腫痛，不消，便出濁物，隨溺下血，此症所屬膀胱邪火風毒，不清腎經，虧損等症，用此藥大能消腫止疼去……每付洋四角，每瓶洋一元，風搖毒和水上淋者可治之，每服三錢，……湯送下，早晚

久春堂開設前門外鮮魚口內小橋東頭梯子胡同中間路南，有招牌便是，藥諸君注意本堂開記三十年，請認明本堂招牌，以防假冒

眼科替目復明

[illegible]

止夢遺滑精鎖

[illegible]

耳聾通竅丸　底八寶油

[illegible]

真正立止羊角瘋藥

[illegible]

包愈斑點　玉蓉洗臉水

每打大洋二元　加料大瓶大洋一元　加料中瓶四毛

[illegible]

偏墜小腸疝氣丸

此丸專理小腸串氣，偏墜雙墜，上下串痛，腎子寒冷如冰，腎囊形大如茄，堅硬如石，潮濕痛癢，形動艱難，一切偏墜諸症，服此丸一粒立能完全舒胖，去濕止疼如神，輕者一料保好，重者兩料化堅，管保除根，拔粹永不再犯，每盒一元，每料三元，另有詳細仿單

腸風便血丸

血為人的貴物，外則濕潤週身關節，內則灌溉臟腑，不宜由大腸而下，其血終日若由大便出外，無濡潤內失灌溉，久而則身形消瘦……[illegible]

止嗽立效丸

此丸首創第一，四遠馳名，可稱肺中至寶，經驗多次，治癒之人無不贊揚。此藥專治遠年近日，老少咳嗽，喘五勞七傷，冬令即犯，喘中代血，或受風寒，久嗽不愈，急服此丸，立能止嗽，清氣，神乎奇速，輕者一料，大見功效，重者三料，斷絕拔根，永不再犯，各界試用，方知言之不謬也。每日早晚服，均可白水送下，每付大洋二毛，每料十二付，大洋二元

心胃疼痛藥

此方得異人傳授，不惜重資配合，此丸考驗多次，百發百中，專治男婦老幼數種心胃痛，或遠行，永土不服，吐瀉泄或暴中寒涼，胃腹絞痛，難忍，無論新得舊犯，食寒氣疼一切等症，服此丸即奏神效，救急回生，輕者半料全愈，重者一料除根，永永不再犯。服法：臨痛時用牙將藥咬碎，黃酒送下，水土不服，灶心土湯送下，每料十二付，大洋三元

● 北京會賢堂　開設前門外虎坊橋迤北南新華街南頭路西，有沖天招牌便是

外埠函購無論多寡均加郵費大洋二角

潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶眞丹

常見富貴之家，年過四十，託言無子，廣蓄姬妾，以為毓麟有望，誰知腎火熾而情慾肆，而津液漓，神衰形喪，終嘆無兒，乘之年壽不永，中道崩殂，而求子者原為家業無人，可付宗祧，無人可守，此藥專治男子身虛體弱，酒色過度，終身無子，婦人經血不調，多服者……[illegible]……

東寶華堂啓

中山先生紀念章售賣處廣告

有黨旗

敝處代售中山先生紀念章，像係銅盾，能歷數十年，兩面每枚價洋二角

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九　五淋

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壯腎第　換

婦女調經

咳嗽痰喘

張寅卿

The People's Tribune

國民新報

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China Asks Permanent Council Seat

Puts Forth Claim As Largest Country Of Asia, With Fourth Of World's Population, Ancient Culture And Unlimited Resources

Germany's Admission To Be First Matter Considered; British Press Still Storming With Protests Against Stand

Reuter

Geneva, March 5.—China has formally applied for a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations.

China's application for a permanent Membership of the League Council, signed by Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, says that the Chinese Government in formulating the request takes the stand on the international status quo and the importance of China compared with other Powers. The Chinese Government further considers that such representation of China, a Power which occupies the greatest area of the Asiatic Continent, possesses a quarter of the total population of the globe, disposes of unlimited resources, has considerable economic power, and has distinguished itself by its ancient traditional culture, could only enhance the efficacy of the League.

The Program

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The League Council programme for the first meeting will be the admission of Germany as a permanent member; during the next session in which Germany will already participate as a member, there will be proposed the admission of Poland a non-permanent member. This latter move is to help in averting a British cabinet crisis, according to the "Morning Post."

The Delegates

The German delegates leaving for Geneva comprised the Chancellor, Dr. Luther, Foreign Minister, Dr. Stresemann, State Secretary, Herr Schubert and the Chief of the Press Department, Herr Hilp. The British delegates are Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Cecil and Mr. Hearst. M. Briand, M. Paul Boncour and M. Loucheur will represent France.

More British Nowes

Reuter

London, March 5.—"The Times" remarks that the effect of the debate on Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech has not completely allayed the general uneasiness over next week's proceedings. No clear answer was given to the essential question. With regard to the time and occasion for possible increase of membership of the League Council. There is really no effective answer to Mr. Lloyd George's reminder that the policy of waiting to see what happens at Geneva may be carried too far by a great self-respecting nation and that a frank indisputable declaration of the British attitude at this moment might go far to determine the issue.

The nerves of the London press have evidently been frayed by the uncertainty as to what will happen at Geneva, and Sir Austen Chamberlain's plan for a non-committal attitude regarding any definite plea of action on the part of British representatives has hardly been received in the "true Locarno spirit" in Fleet Street.

"He told the House nothing", grimly asserts the "Daily Herald" in describing the Foreign Secretary's speech as a master piece of wordy evasion, while the "Daily

(Continued on page 3)

BRITAIN NOW READY TO REMOVE "MADE IN GERMANY" LABELS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—To allow dealers to have goods of foreign origin stamped "foreign products" instead of naming the country of origin as at present is planned by the British parliament. This would refer more especially to the famous "made in Germany" stamp, which was introduced when German competition grew strong.

Yen Refuses To Be Foreign Minister; Ask C. H. Wang

Cabinet Still Has No Meeting Due To Absence Of New Ministers And Refusals Of Office

Chung Mei

Peking, March 6.—Failure of several new cabinet ministers to appear yesterday prevented anything but an informal discussion, particularly as those who did attend, were against a formal session of the new body.

It is understood that Dr. Wang Chung-hui is being approached to accept the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs by Premier Chia, who has again received the refusal of Dr. W.W. Yen to accept the post to which he was gazetted.

While there is nothing to indicate whether Dr. Wang will consider the office or not, the government was prepared to issue a mandate accepting Dr. Yen's resignation and appointing Dr. Wang, just as soon as an affirmative reply was received.

Chia Takes Office

Kuo Wen

General Chia Teh-yao assumed office as Premier at ten o'clock yesterday morning. In receiving the staff of the Cabinet, General Chia made a brief speech, in the course of which he pleaded for the whole-hearted co-operation of the staff in the present critical moment.

Yesterday afternoon the Ministers of Finance, Communications, Interior and War assumed their respective posts. Mr. Lu Hsin, the Minister of Justice, is in Peking, and it is reported, he has agreed to assume office next Monday.

Opposition to Ma

Dr. Ma Chun-wu, the Minister of Education, is hesitating to assume office because of the financial straits of the Ministry of Education and the demands of the teachers for funds. He is also encountering strong opposition from the anti-Christians and supporters of the former minister, who accuse him of having deserted the Kuomintang and gone over to the Government party.

Mr. Yang Wen-kai, the new Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is still in Nanking but, according to reports from government sources, he has wired to the Premier, expressing his willingness to come to Peking to assume office. Mr. Yang represents Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the new Cabinet.

There is no prospect of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei coming to Peking to take over his post as Minister of Navy, and it is believed that Mr. Wu Shen-li, the Acting Minister, will continue to function in that capacity.

Chia's Speech

That he will be guided by the

(Continued on page 4)

Canton Chief Comes to Aid Of Kuominchun

General Chiang Kai-shih on Way to Tientsin; Reports of Rapprochement With Chang Denied

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 5:—A representative of General Chiang Kai-shih of Canton is now in Shanghai en route for Tientsin to open negotiations with the Kuominchun for joint co-operation.

It is reported that the popular peace movement started by Messrs. Chang I-lun, Tang Erho and others is making great strides during the last few days and the programme to be adopted to effect general peace is to be published soon.

Messrs. Yeh Kung-cho and Cheng Hung-nien have strongly denied the rumour now prevalent that they have been communicating with Marshal Chang Tsolin to start a monarchical restoration movement.

Congressman Voices Filipino's Right To Independent Rule

Debate In House; Gilbert Endorses Island's Effort To Rid Itself Of U. S. Domination

United Press

Washington, March 5.—A verbal duel over the United States position in the Far East, with special reference to China and the Philippines, was staged on the floor of the House of Representatives today by Congressmen Gilbert (Democrat of Kentucky) and Underhill (Republican of Massachusetts) with Gilbert flaying those who advocate permanent retention of the Philippines and Underhill indulging in vigorous denunciation of Quezon and other independence workers.

Gilbert declared the Administration's Philippines policy is a backward one and invoked "the shades of Patrick Henry" on behalf of the Island people who "on bended knee are begging for freedom from United States domination", citing the sympathy of President McKinley and his successors with the aspirations of the Filipinos. He said the Filipinos are using every effort to organize a stable Government of their own.

"With China used by Russia and others spreading pernicious forms of government", Underhill countered, "international chaos" would follow release of the American foothold in the Far East.

U. S. AMBASSADOR GOES HOME TO DISCUSS ARMS

Reuter

Washington, March 5.—Mr. Houghton, the American Ambassador in London, has been requested to return to the United States in order to consult with Secretary of State Kellogg regarding plans for the preliminary disarmament conference. Mr. Houghton sails on March 7.

LAUNCH FIRST GERMAN POST-WAR DESTROYER

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The first German destroyer to be built since the war, slid from the drydock at Wilhelmshaven on Thursday and was christened "Moeve" by Captain Dohna of the famous "Moeve" cruiser which operated on the Atlantic during the World War.

FLIGHT FROM BERLIN TO VLADIVOSTOK TO BE WORLD'S RECORD

United Press

The world's record for speedy covering of long distance will be established as soon as the Aero-Lloyd, a German aviation company, and the German-Russian stock company start their airplane service from Berlin to Russia's largest port on the Pacific Ocean, Vladivostok. The company promises to cover this distance of approximately six thousand miles within fifty hours by day and night flying in fast planes.

New Minister of Education Opposed By Students' Union

Attacked As Reactionary Official of Type of Much-noted Minister Chang; Disorder Predicted

The appointment of Ma Chun-wu, a reactionary official closely allied with the Anfu party, as the Minister of Education has precipitated a critical situation in educational circles. It is feared that the colleges, which have been enjoying a short period of reconstruction and progress under the former Minister of Education, Yi Pei-chi, will again be plunged into temporary disorder. The particular reason for the students' opposition to this new minister is rumoured to be that Minister Ma has come back with the tacit understanding and approval of Chang Hsing-yen, the reactionary leader, and has plans to carry through the work which Chang left unfinished, when he was forced to retire from his office with the downfall of the Anfu Government a few months ago.

The Peking Students' Union and the Anti-Christian Alliance have both held meetings to discuss plans for opposing him. Besides issuing a declaration they have secured a personal interview with Premier Chia, in which they made it plainly understood that the opposition to Ma Chun-wu represented the sentiments of the majority of the student world in Peking.

Government Gives $10,000 For Dr. Sun Memorial Service

Ceremony To Be Held By Kuomintang In Central Park Next Friday

Chung Mei

At the memorial service to be held for the first anniversary of the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen next Friday, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui will be represented by Chu Yang-kuang, Minister of Interior.

The government is reported to have contributed $10,000 to the Kuomintang for the expenses of the ceremony which is to be held in Central Park.

Plans are also said to be under way for the erection of a statue to the late Kuomintang leader before the Tien An Men.

RIFFS RESIST ATTACK OF SPAIN AT TETUAN

United Press

Tangier, March 5.—A great battle is raging in the region of Tetuan.

The Spanish at that point have launched an offensive in an attempt to dislodge the Riff guns. They are bombarding Tetuan with considerable effect.

The Riffs are strongly resisting the Spanish onslaught.

Kuomintang Leader Urges Feng's Return

Hsu Chien Wires to Feng Warning of Evil Results of Wu Victory

In reply to a telegram from the heads of the Kuominchun, Mr. Hsu Chien, the well-known Kuomintang leader, has sent a telegram to Feng Yu-hsiang, urging him to come out to assume the leadership of the Kuominchun forces in the anti-Wu campaign.

The telegram was very forcefully worded and contained a strong denunciation of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin as the creators of mischief and traitors of the nation. Following is the text.

The Text

Messrs. Feng Yu-hsiang, Chang Chih-chiang, Li Hsiao-tung, Lu Chung-lin, Liu Chu-chun, Sung Cheh-yuan, Liu Hsu-fen: Your joint telegram has been received. When Mr. Feng announced his intention of retiring temporarily from his official post, it struck me as being not exactly advisable in view of the grave situation which could be seen was already developing. I have refrained, however, from expressing any opinion at the time, because I thought Mr. Feng with his full knowledge of the whole situation, was better able to decide on the proper course to take, and I hoped his retirement might possibly result in the coming civil war being averted and the consequent maintenance of peace for China.

The events of the last two months, however, have proved our hope to be unjustified. The two traitors of the country, Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin have joined hands with each other, and by instigating bandit activities in various areas, have tried to set up a general condition of disorder for the country, with purely personal gains for themselves.

Politically, the Anfu party is trying to come back to power, and is daily looking forward to the victory of these two war-lords as the sole chance for their return to power.

Means Imperialism

The international aspect would of the question if Wu and Chang should succeed, would mean an increase of the influence of the imperialistic nations over the Chinese Government, since the latter will be an instrument of Wu and Chang, the proteges of the foreign powers. Here we are standing in the midst of a really critical situation of China, and the facts call for strong and timely action to check the activities of the traitors. If Mr. Feng should refuse to come out at this moment to bring about a real political revolution, the five armies of the Kuominchun would be left without a head, and I am afraid this would not be for the welfare of our country. As to the political changes which should be effected, even if we could not fulfil all our wishes at the moment, we should at least stick to the program outlined in the last telegram.

Emissary Optimistic

Asiatic

Kalgan, March 4.—General Ma Fu-hsiang, Deputy-Tupan of the North-west and Director of the Government Aeronautical Bureau, passed through Kalgan en route for Pintichuan this early morning to see Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Interviewed on the train, General Ma declared that he is confident that his chief will emerge from his retirement in a few days.

Regarding the military situation, General Ma, who is one of the prominent Mohammedan commanders of the North-west, sees no reason for anxiety notwithstanding the reverses suffered by the second Kuominchun in Honan and that by the following allocation of the leaders of the first Kuominchun, there is no difficulty to dispose of Marshal Wu Pei-fu and the combined army of Chang Tsung-chang and Li Ching-lin.

BOYCOTT CONFRONTS HONGKONG WITH GRAVEST CRISIS IN ITS HISTORY; SAYS CORRESPONDENT

Efforts At Conciliation Have Failed; Talk Of Use Of Force By Hongkong Colony; Some Fear Results Of Arms; Hongkong Stand Stated

Refuses To Negotiate With Strike Committee; Holds Government Responsible; Warns Of Treaty Violations; Hidden Threat Of Military Action

By Miles W. Vaughn
United Press Staff Correspondent

Hongkong, February 22.—The present anti-British boycott instituted by Canton and the province of Kwangtung against the Hongkong colony has placed the colony in probably the most precarious situation in the three-quarters of a century of its existence.

British efforts to conciliate the Chinese so that trade may be resumed all have ended in failure. For six months the Chinese in the Kwangtung area have maintained a solid front against all things British and have punished severely any of their own countrymen they found trading with the British or working for them in any way.

For these reasons many British have come to the conclusion that force is the only measure left to them. Others disagree with this and declare that while it might be possible to force Canton to open her port again to British trade, such a policy would be suicidal in that the enmity of all China against everything British would be aroused to a point where the whole of the great commercial and trade structure which Britons have raised through a century of effort would come clattering about their ears.

The official position is best outlined in a reliable statement made to the United Press to the effect that the Government stil desires a peaceful settlement, with the admission that the means by which such a settlement can be obtained in the near future is not apparent.

Hongkong's Stand

Governor Clementi, in a recentl statement replying to a communique by the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton, warned the Canton Government that any attempt to incite Chinese workers in the Hongkong colony to another strike would be met by drastic action. The Governor made these points:

1. That the Canton Strike Committee has been enabled to continue the present strike and boycott only by the use of armed guards who have intimidated the Chinese merchants and workers, preventing their having any relations with Hongkong. It is certain, the Governor said, that the anti-British boycott in Kwangtung Province would not last another day but for the unlawful tyranny imposed upon the Cantonese people by the Canton Strike Committee."

Wants Government Negotiation

2. The Hongkong Government will not negotiate with anyone in Canton but the Canton Government. The statement of the Canton Commissioner for Foreign Affairs that the principals in the matter are the Canton Strike Committee and the Hong-

(Continued on page 4)

HELEN WILLS DEFEATS GERMAN CHAMPION AT TENNIS MEET

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The German tennis champion, Frau Neppach, was defeated in Mentone by Helen Wills with sixpoint zero-sixpoint three.

Lu Chung-lin Takes Towns Near Machang In Early Attack

Transports Off Taku Fly Japanese Flags; Authorities Protest; Battle at Yung Ping With Chang Forces

Reuter

The Kuominchun headquarters announce that a telephone message was received from General Lu Chung-lin yesterday morning stating that a Kuominchun attack on General Li Ching-lin started at 5 o'clock in the morning, and that the Kuominchun had occupied Yangchiatien on the left flank and Mikehchuang and Yaomatu on the right (north of Machang). General Lu added that the enemy forces appeared to have been shaken by Kuominchun aeroplane attacks. A detachment of about five or six hundred Shantung men were cut off and captured. A brigade of the Third Kuominchun had crossed the canal with the object of attacking Chinghsin.

Headquarters also announced that several Kansu brigades had arrived at Paotowchen en route to Peking.

Kalgan Trains Irregular

Railway communications with Kalgan have been very irregular since the 3rd instant. No freight trains have been running and the passenger service has been spasmodic.

The Shantung troops apparently have not been landed from the transports that arrived off Taku on the 4th instant. The Kuominchun forces have placed ten guns in the forts, according to foreign reports.

Some of the gunboats accompanying the transports have been flying foreign flags, including Japanese, and it is understood that the Japanese authorities are making a protest against the misuse of their flag by the Fengtien officers.

General Yang Sen arrived at Wanhsien on the 1st instant. He will stay there for some time. General Yang was met by officers commanding about 10,000 troops belonging to various former Kweichow and Szechuan units. Enemy troops were in the region of Wanhsien, but there had been very little fighting owing to shortage of ammunition. The foreign community, however, were alarmed and had asked the American gunboat there to afford them protection in case of emergency. It had been arranged for the foreigners to take shelter in the Standard Oil Company's sheds, under the protection of American marines, in the event of fighting in the city

Battle at Yung Ping

Chung Mei

Fighting between the Kuo-

(Continued on page 3)

The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Sunday, March 7, 1926.

Some Secret History And The League Of Nations

China's application for a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations serves to direct Nationalist attention to the struggle now centring on the admission of Germany to the League in the character of a Great Power and to the significance of her re-emergence as a positive force in international affairs. The League, it may be remembered, comprises 55 nations, ranging from the British Empire down to Hayti which is now the object of an interesting American experiment along the line of the British method of government "in the interest of the natives." The work of the League is done (a) through its Assembly which meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote; and (b) through its Council which meets normally four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan as Great Powers are permanent members of the Council, and at present 6 other States are annually elected as temporary or non-permanent members. The election of these non-permanent members practically depends on France and Great Britain who of course dominate the entire work and influence of the League; and it is well-known that no State can be elected as a non-permanent member if it is persona ingrata to either Great Britain or France. The shabby role played by China in this connexion is instructive. It is a secret page of League history which ought to be made public in Chinese Nationalist interests. We vouch for the historical accuracy of the story because it is based on direct and first-hand knowledge of the facts.

China At Geneva

President Woodrow Wilson having betrayed China on the Shantung question during the Versailles Peace Conference, Monsieur Clemenceau informed the Chinese Delegation that the question could be raised at the meeting of the First Assembly of the League of Nations. Thither a new Chinese Delegation travelled at the heels of the bright Chinese Statesboy, Vi-yuin Wellington Koo. In the midst of the latter's meditations on the theme, it was hinted to him that an atmosphere of peace should encompass and suffuse the first historic meeting of a League designed for the perpetual preservation of peace and goodwill among men, etc. This was at first disturbing but "diplomatic compensations" were soon proffered. In consideration of Chinese acquiescence to the side-tracking of the Shantung question, the Chief Delegate of the Chinese Delegation was elected Vice-Chairman of the principal Commission dealing with Disarmament whose chairman was the Chief Delegate of the British Delegation, Earl (then Mr. Arthur) Balfour. This nice arrangement apparently satisfied the Chief Chinese Delegate as it certainly pleased the Chief British Delegate who had to bear in mind the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance which was still in force. This move made the next step easy for the Chief Delegate of the French Delegation, M. Leon Bourgeois who was ably assisted by Rene Viviani. It was known that the Scandinavian Bloc, led by the Norwegian Lange—one of the greatest authorities on peace and disarmament—had decided to raise the formidable issue of universal disarmament. This was fiercely opposed by the French Delegation and the other Allied Powers who had recently and successfully fought the "war to end war."

A Passion For The "Can-Can"

But it was realised that the opposition could not openly be led by the French or any of the other protagonists who had allied themselves to kill Germans in the name of justice and righteousness and peace. The moral contradiction and mockery of it all, it was seen, would have shocked a world still stricken with grief for the loss of its manhood and its youth. There were, however, the Chinese who might do the job, particularly as their Chief Delegate was known to be anxious to join in the diplomatic "can-can" in the international cabarets of Western Europe. Him, Bourgeois and Viviani enmeshed; and on the memorable day when Lange pleaded for the world's disarmament, Geneva witnessed the spectacle of a Chinese insisting on the powder magazines of France, Britain and Japan being kept full and dry. To the single other Chinese who commingled with those who gazed on that immoral scene, there came disgust, humiliation and deepest disillusionment. One sees it again. Here rises Lange, tall, grey-haired, and full with the thoughts and dreams and imaginings of a lifetime spent in the service of peace. Swiftly he unfolds his thesis, setting it forth in a powerful dialectic and with unanswerable logic and thought; and then he warns the Bourbons and those who seem incapable of learning or of forgetting of the probable death of nations in Europe if the pre-war doctrine of armaments and military preparedness is not fundamentally revised. Then a dapper, young Chinese, with coal-black hair and immaculately laundered shirt, begins to speak. He opposes the great Scandinavian authority and proceeds to repeat what the French prompter has whispered in his ear—the fallacies and untruths which the fall of Athens and of Rome and twenty centuries of European history have exploded and exposed. But he received his reward. Before the Assembly ended, he was sitting on the Council of the League, playing the great game with the French who were busy sowing dragons' teeth in Central Europe.

China On The "Door-Mat"

China has long since ceased to be a non-permanent member of the Council of the League. She found herself on the "door-mat" directly France and Britain had no more use of her inside the League. And we do not suppose that the admirably worded application which Mr. Chu Chao-hsin is reported to have signed in a Reuter's message published in this paper yesterday, will induce either of the two dictators of European destinies to support the re-entry of China into the Council of the League either as a permanent or a non-permanent member. And in view of the revelation made in this article, China's re-admission to the Council is not of capital importance though there may be a change of political values on the subject when Nationalist China achieves her freedom and independence. Until the dawn of that new day, Chinese Nationalists need not vex themselves on the point, more especially for the added reasons which are indicated in the following analysis of the question relating to Germany's admission to the League of Nations and to a seat on its Council.

An Instrument Of Anglo-French Domination

Our conception and understanding of the League of Nations is that it is mainly an instrument of Anglo-French domination in Europe and of Imperialist policy vis-a-vis Soviet Russia and the rest of the world other than Japan and the Americas. In a sense the Mussolinian dictatorship in Italy is a challenge, though not a serious one, to this Anglo-French hegemony in the European system; and the entry of Germany into the League may also lead to a breach in the Anglo-French structure. If this is so, why have England and France agreed not only to Germany's admission as a member of the League but to her election to a permanent seat in the Council and thus ranking the "enemy" of yesterday as one of the Great Powers? It is known that this agreement has been forced by England upon France who has had to yield for a variety of reasons, including the pressure of the French war-debt to the English and the Riffian struggle. And England is playing the part of the "honest broker" because Germany is marked out to be a powerful tool in the great, ecumenical struggle between British Imperialism and Soviet Russia. There is a startling confirmation of this view of the "deal" in the statement made by the leader of Germany's potash trust to the United Press which we published in this paper yesterday. Captain Arnold Rechberg, having had his Potash Trust lately financed in London, declares openly and frankly that "Germany, France and Great Britain can now approach the solution of the Russian problem." And after emphasising the view that the "League of Nations is the bulwark and the instrument against the Russian peril," the Herr Captain asserts that "in a few years at most, Europe will need every gun and every cartridge against the Russian hordes... ..It will be a fight for life and death and the longer it is postponed by the European nations the fiercer it must be.......Great Britain realizes more and more that the future of her empire depends on the extermination of Bolshevism. Moscow agent, riding the wave of nationalism, are spreading the Bolshevist creed throughout the Orient and Occident and only the quick decapitation of this pernicious snake can save Europe's colonies."

Marechal Foch's Solution

We wonder if it has occurred to this unchastened "Hun" to pause and ask what precise role will Germany be permitted by her Anglo-French masters to play in the "extermination of Bolshevism." The present diplomatic struggle for the admission of Poland to a permanent seat on the Council of the League as well as for its enlargement in order to create a French "counterpoise" to Germany, might prove enlightening if the Herr Captain were not of the international breed that strives and battens on the blood and dead bodies of Europe's manhood. And for this reason, he would doubtless remain unmoved and unaltered in his demand for the "quick decapitation of Soviet Russia even though Marechal Foch would be certain to plan a campaign in which the cannon fodder would be the manhood and youth of Germany and attempt thus to solve—by one masterly process in human slaughter—the "extermination of Bolshevism" in the interest of British Imperialism and a preponderant German population in the interest of French Militarism.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO LHASA REPELLED BY NATIVES AT PASS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—A British Tibet Expedition on its way to Lhasa encountered resistance by the native population in a pass 12,000 feet above sea level. The British Mount Everest Expedition will, therefore, not take place according to a London report.

Platform Of Japan Proletariat Party Asks Big Reforms

Attacks Suffrage, Labor, "White Slave", Taxes, Education And Censorship Laws

Reuter

Osaka, March 5.—After two days' sittings the Committee of Organization of the Proletarian Party will be formally resuscitated today at the Y. M. C. A. Hall. The party will be called: "The Labourers and Farmers Party". The headquarters will be established in Tokio, and the new platform will be as follows: 1.—Complete emancipation of the proletariat, politically, economically and socially, due regard being paid to existing conditions in the country. 2.—Reformation by lawful means of the unfair systems of landownership, production and distribution. 3.—Complete reconstruction of the Diet by eradication the existing political parties which, it is alleged, represent only the interests of the privileged classes.

Later

The inaugural meeting of the Proletarian Party today adopted the following programme in addition to the formula cabled this morning:—

Extension of the suffrage to men and women over twenty years of age. Revision of the laws so as to restrain party activities. Limitation of armaments, Better treatment of soldiers and their families. Abolition of consumption taxes and customs duties on daily necessities and at the same time the addition of higher cumulative taxes on property. Complete freedom to form labour unions and the right to strike and carry on collective bargaining. Inauguration of a system for the minimum employment of women and children at night in factories. The total elimination of the employment of women and children in mining and all forms of dangerous work. Adoption of an eight-hour working day. Revision of the regulations pertaining to factories, mines and seamen. Elevation of the legel status of women. A ban on the "white slave" traffic. Old age and accidents pensions. State compensation for false accusation and unlawful arrest. Compulsory education at the expense of the Staff.

The Party proposes to enrol individual working men and tenant farmers.

Newspaper Comment

Toho

Tokyo, March 6.—Creation of the Farmer-Labour Party, the first proletariat party in Japan, was the occasion of comments in various circles. So far the only newspaper which carried the comment on the question of proletariat party has been the ***Tokyo Asahi***, which states that the establishment of the Farmer-Labour Party is a matter of rejoicing not only in the labour camp but also of the whole nation of Japan. The paper hopes that the creation of the new party would serve as a reminder to those existing political parties which are engaging in the most shameful skirmishes over political spoils.

As things stand at present it is not conceived that the authorities would come out with high-handed measures and suppress the new party as in the case of the previous organization of the Labour Party.

The Government spokesman intimates that unless deliberate contradictory action is taken by the members of the new political party, the professed platform of which announces the intention of the party to strive to gain the right of the proletariat for requisite material benefit in accordance with the principle of existing parliamentary government, the authorities will deal with the party as in the case of the existing political parties.

LENIN BECOMING A FIGURE FOR LEGENDARY VENERATION AMONG MASSES OF RUSSIA

United Press

Moscow, January 31.—While there was nothing especially spectacular in the observance of the second anniversary of Lenin's death here on January 22, the ceremonies mostly taking the form of large meetings and organized pilgrimages to Lenin's mausoleum on the Red Square, the anniversary helped to emphasize how much the figure of Lenin has become an object of legendary veneration to the Russian masses.

Sometimes this veneration assumes semi-religious forms which are frowned on by the Communists. So a case was reported from the city of Baku in which Lenin's picture was substituted for an ikon, or portrait of a saint. Instead of the lamp which religious Russian burn before their ikons electric lights were kept burning before the picture of Lenin. This practice was officially reprimanded as an improper way of showing respect to the dead leader. On the other hand the Communists encourage the establishment of "Lenin corners" in factories, offices and homes; and these corners, filled with pictures showing Lenin at various stages of his life and other memorials, tend to take on a semi-religious character.

It is not an uncommon incident in workingclass families for the Communist husband to keep up his "Lenin corner", while his wife, who is still a believer, continues to burn candles and pray before her ikons.

Lenin Legends

Many legends have already grown up about Lenin, especially in the remote country districts. Typical among these legends is one which was published at the time of the Lenin memorial anniversary.

"One day Lenin thought he would see how the Communists could get on without him. So he arranged with his doctor to make out that he was dead, and no one but his wife, Krupskaya, was admitted into the secret. So they put Lenin in his glass case and everyone cried, even the Communists, who never shed tears.

"Then Lenin thought he would see how things were going, so, without anyone knowing it, he stole out of his mausoleum and went to a factory. Here he found that the work was going better than it did in his lifetime and that more and more workers were joining the Communist Party. After the factory he visited a peasant's hut, where there were no more ikons but only pictures of himself. And the peasants told him they were becoming more and more united with the workers in the towns. Finally he learned that there are no more attacks on Russia and that the country is at peace with the whole world. So Lenin went back to his glass case and went to sleep again, for he was very tired. But what joy there will be when he finally wakes up for good."

Warns Germany Of Loss To Trade If She Joins Powers

China Spokesman Expresses Indignation At Move Of Germany To Join Powers In Nine-Power Treaty

Kuo Wen

In connection with the attempt of the German Government to adhere to the Nine-Power Treaty signed at the Washington Conference despite the repeated protest of the Chinese Government, a well-known Chinese authority on International Law made the following analytical comment in an interview with a representative of this agency Friday.

"Since the conclusion of the Sino-German commercial agreement relations between the two peoples and governments have been growing much closer than before. This is because the Chinese people are natural lovers of peace and have a spontaneous feeling for those who treat them as equals and friends. The astonishing growth of German trade in China during the last few years, especially in Canton and other southern cities is an eloquent testimony of the benefits which the Germans have derived from the Sino-German commercial agreement.

It was, therefore, with a feeling of great surprise as well as disappointment that we heard the other day reports from Berlin to the effect that the Berlin Government is trying to adhere to the Nine-Power Treaty and avail itself of those provisions relating to China. The Nine-Power Treaty, it should be remembered, is a first step to the abolition of China's unequal treaties, but as Germany has already concluded an equal treaty with us, there is absolutely no necessity for her adhering to it. Germany's action in this direction must, therefore, be regarded as an attempt

(Continued on page 3)

Mei Lang-fang In Yang Kuei-fei At Peking Pavilion

Celebrated Actor To Give Latest Play Life Of Famous Court Lady; Modern Stage Lighting To Be Used

Chung Mei

Mei Lang-fang will present his play "Yang Kuei-fei," on Thursday, March 11th, at the Peking Pavilion. The celebrated actor and his colleagues have devoted many years to the reproduction on the stage of Yung Kuei-fei, on whose life several books have been published in this country as well as in London, New York and Paris by Chinese and foreign writers.

As a result of the concerted work of the playwrights, theatre crafts and scholars, four parts have been prepared for presentation by Mei-Lan-fang. So far three parts have been presented and it is the third and latest play that has been selected for the show at the Pavilion next Thursday.

Interesting Episode

The play will deal with selected chapters in the life of the great court Favorite of the Han dynasty. Among the various beautiful scenes to be depicted is that of the celebration of the 7th day of the 7th moon with Kuei-fei dancing on a revolving table to the accompaniment of the Pear Orchard musicians and the emperor keeping time on the drum. The episodes are described in the book on "Yang Kuei-fei" by Mrs. Wu Lien-teh.

Modern stage lighting effect will be used to show off the magnificence of court life during the Tang dynasty. There will also be spectacular scenes of dancing processions and gaities at that picturesque court of Ming Huang the Emperor.

HOMELESS CHILDREN ARE HELPED BY THE SOVIETS

By William H. Chamberlain
United Press Correspondent

Moscow, January 15.— The growing menace of crime and disease is impelling the Soviet authorities to take more active measures in solving the problem of Russia's numerous waifs or "Bezprizorni" children, as they are called. These waifs live in all sorts of queer places, in cellars, abandoned buildings and empty asphalt kettles along the streets. Many of the boys are thieves and some of them are already murderers. The girls are mostly prostitutes and all the homeless children growing up in an atmosphere of drug addiction and unnatural diseases.

The Moscow department of education has created an organization with the long title Social-Legal Organization for The Protection of Homeless Children, better known under its abbreviation of Spon, which is struggling to solve the problem represented by the homeless children. The Spon has built up a network of local committees, made up of representatives of the Women's Department of the Communist Party, the Communist children's organization Young Pioneers, the police, the society "Friends of Children" etc., and these committees are combing the streets and localities which are most frequented by the bezprizorni.

Receiving Stations

When the children are taken off the streets, often resembling little savages with their ragged clothes, wolfish eyes and matted hair, they are sent to one of the four Moscow receiving stations, where they are disinfected and washed and clothed. They remain in the station for observation for a period which may vary from one to four months, depending on the nature of the case. A special isolation home is provided for children who suffer from skin disease or trachoma, the familiar Russian eye disease.

From the receiving station the children are distributed among the children's homes in cities and villages, those who are affected with special diseases and abnormalities being sent to appropriate institutions. Persistent runaways who refuse to stay in children's homes are sent to farm colonies where they are supposed to support themselves with their work in the fields and also receive instruction in various trades.

Farm Colonies

The work for homeless children in Moscow Province is in the hands of Mrs. A. D. Kalinin, a sister-in-law of Soviet President. Under her direction are five agricultural colonies, three asylums with workshops attached, nine workshops, eight labor communes and one night lodging house where the homeless children may sleep at night and also stay in the daytime. However, all these institutions are insufficient to meet the crying need, and the newspaper "Pravda" is taking up a subscription for the purpose of establishing more agricultural colonies and asylums

CHINA ASKS PERMANENT COUNCIL

(Continued from page 1)

News" finds it almost alarmingly unsatisfactory and justifying the gravest anxiety.

Very Important Statement

The "Westminster Gazette" avers that the gist of "the very unfortunate statement" is to place the onus on Germany. The "Morning Post" say: "It would indeed be ironical if we were to have a new world war on the question of the best means of maintaining peace", and suggests that Germany might demonstrate her good intentions and magnanimity by waiving her objections to the admission of other nations to the Council.

On the other hand the "Daily Telegraph is mildly cheered by the reflection that Sir Austen Chamberlain will not be a party to any decision resulting in defeat of the purpose with which the League Assembly has been specially summoned, namely, the admission of Germany. The "Daily Chronicle" says: "Sir Austen Chamberlain has blundered, but he has now had an opportunity to sense the temper of the country and the House of Commons and we hope that at Geneva he will be able to interpret it generously and accurately."

Tokyo, March 5.—Commenting upon Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement regarding the League Council, the "Manchester Guardian", which regards the position as highly unsatisfactory, says that Mr. Baldwin came far nearer than Sir Austen in expressing a plain common-sense view of the situation, and that if the Foreign Secretary acts in the spirit of the Prime Minister's speech he should come to little harm. The paper adds that if Mr. Baldwin himself is going to Geneva the free hand which the Government demanded would lose much of its dangers.

Sweden Stands Pat

Reuter

Stockholm, March 5.— The leaders of all of the parties in the Rikstag have emphatically endorsed the statement of M. Unden, Foreign Minister, on the eve of his proceeding to Geneva, that the Swedish delegates to the League Assembly will oppose any proposal to reorganise the Council in the course of the March session, apart from the admission of Germany.

LU CHUNG-LIN TAKES TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

minchun and Marshal Chang Tso-lin's forces is reported to have been in progress at Yung Ping for the past three days.

Yungping is on the Luan River northwest of the Railway and it appears that it was selected by both the Kuominchun and Fengtien for a flank attack on the other's lines. Kouminchun reports state that six battles have been fought in the region since Wednesday.

In the meantime the internal dispute in the Fengtien party gives Marshal Chang some worry. Several attempts have been made to induce Wang Yung-kiang to withdraw his resignation as Civil Governor of Fengtien. These are reported to have been in vain so that Young General Chang Hsueh-liang is to be sent as a personal envoy of his father to the former governor.

Model Governor a Riddle

Asiatic

The "Shihchieh Jihpao" reports that hostilities have been broken out in the vicinity of Paoting between the troops of General Wei Yi-shan, who still commands the remnants of late General Kuo Sung-lin's army and the Shansi forces; but the result of the clash is not known yet. In connection with this fresh outbreak of hostilities, there are conflicting reports. Kuominchun sources claim that the "Model" Tupan of Shansi is assisting the Kuominchun by the suppression of certain disloyal elements of Wei Yi-shan's force who are flirting with Wu Pei-fu on the Ching-Han Line while others say that this is the first sign of General Yen Hsi-shan's co-operation with the anti-Kuominchun forces.

Jehol Quiet

Chung Mei

Military reports voice the opinion that there will be no fighting on the Jehol front within the coming week due to the lack of preparation of the Fengtien army under Tang Yu-ling, who is now at Chaoyang.

EMPLOYERS SUBMIT FAKE UNEMPLOYMENT LISTS; GRAB FUNDS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5. — Embezzlement of funds destined for German unemployed was discovered at Gelsenkirchen, where some employers gave the government lists of unemployed thereby receiving doles which they kept for themselves.

Kouminchun Makes Plea to Press For Honest Reporting

Head of Information Bureau Receives Journalist; Reviews Situation at Battle Fronts

Mr. Liu Shih-an, representing the Information Bureau of the Third Kuominchun, gave an interview yesterday to over twenty representatives of the Peking press at his office in the Maoerh Hutung. Mr. Liu pointed out that there were often errors in the press reports about the doings in the front, and that it was necessary for the press representatives and the Kuominchun offices to work closer together in order to attain to a higher level of news accuracy. Mr. Liu said it was neither the desire of General Yueh of the Third Kuominchun to suppress public opinion nor to corrupt it by secret subsidies, but that he would always remain at the disposal of the press representatives to supply them with news about the war. In particular, he reported the following points about the situation in the front.

(1) The retreat of the Third Kuominchun from Pot'ou to Tsangchow was owing to its desire for maintaining peace as far as circumstances justified. The retreat from Tsangchow to Machang was purely a matter of tactics. Li Ching-lin's forces once used tanks to break through the Kuominchun line but since four of these had been smashed by the Kuominchun, such tanks were never used again.

Strength of Forces

(2) The strength of the two opposing forces is roughly as follows. Li Ching-lin has over 14,000 soldiers, the Third Kuominchun has over 20,000, while the First Kuominchun has over 30,000, so that the combined strength of the Kuominchun is over 50,000.

(3) The Third Army is stationed to form the two wings, while the First Kuominchun is posted at the center. All the soldiers are placed under the supreme control of Lu Chung-lin.

(4) At the Shanhaikuan front, there are little more than two thousand soldiers of the Fengtien army at Luanchow, and they have not been very active recently, on account of the fact that there are about 30,000 of the First Kuominchun stationed near Chaoyang.

(5) Today (the 4th) a report has been received stating the capture by the Third Kuominchun of Chiaoho, a place east of the Nanpotou in Tsangchow.

(6) The reason why on the night of the yuanhsiao Festival special precautions were taken in the city of Tientsin was that, on the day before, over twenty spies of Li Ching-lin's army in plain civilian dress had been arrested by the Tientsin Magistrate's Office.

It was confessed by those arrested that there were over four hundred of these spies who had secretly come into Tientsin and were hiding in the concessions waiting for the appointed hour on the festival night to create general disturbance in the city. The fact that no passengers were allowed on that night after ten o'clock has given rise to all sorts of groundless rumours about the war situation.

(7) According to the statements of people from Shantung, Chang Tsung-chang has issued a military loan of fifteen million dollars, which caused great unhappiness and discontent among the merchants. The Chamber of Commerce has already sent delegates to Sun Chuan-fang, asking him to interfere in the personal capacity of a native of the province. The soldiers of Li and Chang are not at all well provided for, and they generally go to the peoples' homes to ask for food.

Communists Ask Referendum On Royalists' Claims

Move Of German Communists Not Expected To Secure Victory at Polls

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.— The communists announced today that they intend to go to the polls with the intention to force the government to allow a popular referendum to settle the claims of ex-royalties against the republic, instead of allowing the judges to decide. A decision by referendum as desired by the communists can, however, only be reached, if 20 million vote against the claims, whereas the combined socialist and communist votes totalled ten million. The question rights to private property is involved.

UNION EXECUTIVES ADVICE STRIKERS

Reuter

London, March 5.—In an effort to avert a widespread dispute the executives of seven engineering unions have advised the strikers in Messrs. Hoe's factory to put themselves in a constitutional position and return to work.

ATTEMPT SUICIDE FROM HIGH BRIDGE

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—Five girls jumped from Europe's highest draw-bridge in Wilhelmshafen, in an attempt to commit suicide. Three are dead.

Wall Street Panic

Asiatic

Berlin, March 5.—The Wall Street panic continues the number of shares sold now totalling 3,837,000 and valued at 1,000,000,000 dollars. The finance department, however, declares that the panic is not due to a business depression in the United States.

WARNS GERMANY OF LOSS

(Continued from page 2)

to avail of this treaty to take common action with the Powers in China and regain her pre-War position in this country.

Would Lose Trade

It should be realized that our people are a very sentimental people and that the reason why German trade in China has progressed by leaps and bounds during the past few years is not because German goods are of a better quality than those of other countries but because they come from a country which has treated China as an equal. If Germany adheres to the Nine-Powner Treaty, not only will she be unable to further develop her trade but German merchants will at once lose their popularity with their Chinese customers.

What is more, it is not only in violation of Article Eight of the Nine-Power Treaty but also contrary to the Sino-German Commercial Agreement for Germany to become a party to the Washington Agreement. One of the basic principles of the Sino-German commercial treaty is equality of treatment between the two nations, but as there is no treaty in existence among the Powers regarding Germany which can be considered by any stretch of the imagination as being in the same category as the Nine-Power Treaty, it would be a violation of the principle of equality and reciprocity if Germany should adhere to the Nine-Power treaty. I understand that the Waichiaopu has protested to both Berlin and Washington in this connection, but I regret to say that so far this does not seem to have made much impression upon these two governments."

CUBA KNOWS WHICH SIDE HER BREAD IS BUTTERED ON

United Press

Washington, March 4.—The United States Government and Cuba, it was announced today, have signed a convention providing for co-operation in putting down liquor smuggling into the United States.

Baron Tanaka in Three Million Yen Scandal; Well Prove

President Of Seiyukai Accused Of Abuse Of Position To Secure Private Funds

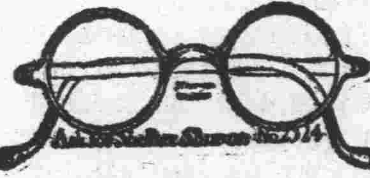
Nippon Dempo

Tokyo, Mar. 5:—At yesterday's plenary session of the House of Representatives, Mr. W. Nakano, the Kensei-kai M. P., brought forward a proposal that Messrs. S. Koizumi, K. Akita, I. Hatoyama and H. Ogawa, the Seiyu-kai Directors, should be subjected to an examination by the Inquiry Commission, in connection with the three million yen affair involving Baron Tanaka, President of the Seiyu-kai. The Seiyu-Honto took the side of the Kensei-kai and the proposal was approved by a majority.

The affair was brought to light through the activities by certain "ronins," who allege that in addition to the scandal mentioned, Baron Tanaka is guilty of many other scandalous and unfaithful acts. He made General Fukuda and Lieut.-General Ishimitsu the victims of his ambition it is claimed, when General Ishimitsu recommended General Fukuda for the War portfolio in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Also it is said, he recommended himself to the post and through the use of his authority placed Lieut.-General Ishimitsu on the waiting list. Further, his accusers state, Baron Tanaka misappropriated the secret service fund connected with the Siberian Expedition by the Japanese Army and purchased treasury bonds with the money, amounting to more than a million yen, disposing of them later at a great profit through the agency of Momijiya Bank.

Lieut.-General Ishimitsu could not stand to see these scandals buried in secret and memorialized to the War Minister, one year ago, but his memorial was not attended. He waited for the past twelve months at the end of which he brought up the question to the consideration of the Kensei-kai, with the above-mentioned result.

In this connection, General Ugaki, the War Minister, has made up his mind to subject Lieut.-General Ishimitsu and Gen. Machida, who is also involved in the affair, to a disciplinary punishment and deprive them of their duties.



Soviet Courts Find 50 Guilty As Spies; Britain Implicated

Spies Mainly Russian White Guards; Employed by Estonia; Courts Pass Sentences

Tass

Moscow, March 4.—The Supreme Court trying the sensational Estonian spy case, in which over fifty persons, mostly Russian White Guards, were charged with spying on behalf of the Estonian Military Intelligence Department, brought in a verdict of guilty against the accused, but graded the sentences in accordance with its findings as to the degree of responsibility and activity of each defendant.

Several of the spies were proved to have had connection with the agent of the British Intelligence Department, Roman Frank.

The Supreme Court sentenced eleven of the defendants to death, while the rest were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from ten years to three months.

The verdict as read out by the President of the Supreme Court, Ulrich, contained resume of the proved facts of the case in which it was stated that since the middle of 1924 the Estonian Military Intelligence Department had been energetically recruiting spies among ex-White Russian army officers, who had settled in Estonia after the defeat of Udenich, and among the inhabitants of the frontier districts, for the purpose of collecting information concerning the numbers, and disposition of Red Army, Naval and Fleet units in the Leningrad Military Area.

How They Worked

The whole of the espionage work was directed by Majors Lauritz and Martin, who were directly connected with the Intelligence Departments of the First and Second Divisions of the Estonian Army. Particular activity was revealed by the headquarters of the First Division, stationed in Narva. From the autumn of 1924 to June 1925, the time the arrests took place, the staff of officers of this division, Lieutenant Koika and Major Trick, the principal defendants in the case, systematically sent spies into the Leningrad Province. These spies were persons known for their anti-Soviet activity in the past. They were supplied with stolen or forged documents, money and arms. In order to conceal the true nature of their work in case of discovery, the spies were allowed to cross the frontiers into Estonia as smugglers while the proceeds of the sale of the smuggled goods served to supplement their pay as spies.

RUSSIAN FEUDALISM DESTROYED IN TASHKENT

Tass

Moscow, March 4.—It is reported from Tashkent that the population in the TashkentRegion is celebrating the completion of the land reforms. As a result of these reforms, eighty thousand acres of land have been acquired for the public land fund for distribution among the poor peasants. Already 11,500 new farms have been established. Of these 8,000 were provided with working cattle and implements. Measures are being taken to supply the rest with implements and cattle they may lack.

The land reforms have destroyed the feudal survivals prevailing until recently, which were retarding the economic development of the rural districts of Turkist an.

FRANCE FAILS AS PEACE DOVE FOR SOVIETS AND SWISS

Asiatic

Berlin, March 4.—Following the failure of France's Ambassador at Bern to bring about an understanding between Switzerland and the Soviets concerning the Woroflski case, M. Rakoffski proposes the Berlin Soviet Ambassador Krestinski as the new mediator.

Commons Rejects Laborite Solution Of Unemployment

Vote Of Confidence For Government Employment Policy, 184 To 132

United Press

London, March 5.— Rejecting on second reading the Laborites' bill designed to solve the problem of unemployment in England, the House of Commons today voted confidence in the Government's unemployment policy by 184 to 132.

The Laborites' measure proposed the establishment of a powerful National Employment Board, which would be financed to the extent of £10,000,000 sterling annually by the Government.

ARTILLERY TRANSPORT EXPLOSION AT PRAGUE

United Press

Prague, March 5. — Fifteen soldiers and ten civilians were killed here today and thirty soldiers and several hundred civilians were wounded when an explosion occurred in an artillery transport section.

The explosion took place in the main street of the city. Many houses were wrecked.

Relief and hospital workers are being rushed to Prague from nearby points.

TIFFIN FOR "NEW YORK TIMES" REPRESENTATIVE

Chung Mei

Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt of the 'New York Times" staff will be the guest of honor of the Anglo-American Association of Peking at tiffin on Friday, March 12th, at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits.

Tiffin will be served at twelve thirty and members are asked to communicated with Mr. P. M. Sears, the honorary secretary, their intention to attend.

YEN REFUSES TO BE FOREIGN MINISTER

(Contnued from page 1)

repeated declarations of the Chief Executive for peace and the will of the people forms the gist of the circular telegram which Premier Chia Teh-yao has just issued to the various provinces announcing his assumption of office. The following is a free translation of the message:

"On March 5th I was appointed Premier by a mandate issued by the Chinef Executive. Since the establishment of the Republic fifteen years have passed, during which there have been constant civil wars despite the great difficulties with which the Republic was brought into being. Signs of distress are all over the land, while both internally and externally the nation is in a state of exhaustion. It was with trembling that I received the news of my appointment as Premier, but as I am unable to shirk this heavy responsibility which is entrusted to me by the Chief Executive at this critical moment in the affairs of the nation, I assumed office on the sixth instant. I will do my humble best to assist the Chief Executive in the solution of the present situation.

As regards my policy I shall be guided by the repeated declarations of the Chief Executive in favour of peace and the will of the people. I hope that civilian and military leaders throughout the country will lend their help in meeting the existing difficult situation. Let me hear from you from time to time." Signed Chia Teh-yao.

Persia Shows Nationalism But on Humor

United Press

Persia doesn't take kindly to modern advertising methods. This is the conclusion of the Russian Match Syndicate after it shipped to Persia a cargo of matchboxes showing a lion holding a box of matches in its paw. The lion is the Persian national animal; and the Syndicate thought it had done a good stroke of advertising for its product. But the Persians, it seems, regarded the picture of the king of beasts holding a box of matches as undignified, if not insulting, and the matches were promptly returned as unsaleable. The Syndicate will send back the boxes, minus the objectionable label.

BOYCOTT CONFRONTS HONGKONG

(Continued from Page 1)

kong Government cannot be accepted. The Canton Government must accept full responsibility for the actions of the Strike Committee.

3. The boycott constitutes a "flagrant violation" of treaty rights which the Canton Government is in duty bound to observe. It is the duty of the Canton Government to "put an end to such illegalities." The fact that it has not done so throws "grave doubt upon its professed sincerity in desiring an early settlement."

4. The Canton Government is, of course, responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the areas under its administration and, inasmuch as it has left unchecked and unpunished the illegal activities of the Canton Strike Committee against Hongkong, it is liable for all losses incurred owing to such illegal activities.

5. The Hongkong Government desires an honorable and lasting settlement of the boycott and remains prepared to negotiate such a settlement with the Canton Government. It is persuaded the great mass of the Cantonese are ready and willing to trade with the British "in the most amicable manner to our mutual advantage. Only the unlawful activities of the Canton Strike Committee, instigated by Bolshevist intrigue, prevent the resumption of normal relations between Canton and Hongkong on the old familiar footing. We expect and require the Canton Government to put an end to these illegalities. We hold the Canton Government to be principals in this matter. The Hongkong Government will never agree in principle to any strike pay or to compensation for non-reinstatement of laborers.'

Governor Threatens

The Governor closed with a word of warning. "It has been brought to my notice," he said, "that attempts recently have been made in Hongkong by emissaries of the Canton Strike Committee to incite a new strike. If these attempts are not immediately discontinued the Hongkong Government will take drastic steps to put a stop to them."

Just what these drastic steps would be no one in Hongkong is prepared to say just now. There are those who believe they should be military action.

Note:—Mr. Vaughn is in communication with Canton leaders in an effort to obtain a full statement Canton's side of the case, including such points as the specific cause and general purpose of the boycott, the exact relation between the Canton Government and the Strike Committee, and the attitude of the Canton Government toward the Central Government, Soviet Russia, the United States, and Japan. It is hoped that this article may be presented in the near future. Monday another article from Hongkong will be given, describing efforts to involve the United States and Japan in the present controversy.—Peking Bureau, U.P.

ONE TRAIN A DAY ON PEKING-HANKOW LINE

Chung Mei

Peking Hankow Railway trains run only as far south as Tingchow, a few stations below Paoting. Only one train a day will be operated, and that depends upon the supply of rolling stock.

The southern section of the line between Chengchow and Hankow is reported to be in operation since Thursday, the revenues being deposited in the Bank of China at Chengchow on the instruction of General Chin Yun-ao.

The latter is reported to have been placed in full command of affairs in Honan by Marshal Wu. However, he and his colleagues are said to have wired Marshal Wu himself to come into Honan, which the latter is reluctant to do in view of the unsettled state of Hupeh.

General Yueh Wei-chun is reported to have expressed the desire to resign following his evacuation of Chengchow, Yu You-jen is said to have been suggested as a successor since he stands well with the Shensi troops and might be able to reorganize the 2nd Kuominchun.

ARRANGE FOR CONFAB ON JAPAN TREATY

Asiatic

The Waichiaopu has sent an tidentical despatch to the Ministries of Finance, of Commerce, of Communications and of the Interior as well as to the Customs Directorate asking them to appoint special officials to serve as delegates for the negotiation of an agreement with Japan concerning the reciprocal treatment of goods. The conference of the Sino-Japanese commission will meet in Peking as soon as the formation of the Chinese delegation has been completed, Admiral Tsai Ting-kan will be chief Chinese delegate. It is believed that similar reciprocal treatment agreement for goods will be concluded with the United States and other Powers after the termination of the Sino-Japanese negotiations.

MORTGAGE MARKETS TO PAY POLICE

Chung Mei

A loan of $360,000 is reported to have been raised by the police on the security of the Hsi An and Tung An market sites with the Kin Chen Banking Corporation, and the Continental Bank.

The fund is to be used for the payment of the police and was made with the approval of Superintendent Lu Chung-lin and he Chairman of the General Chamber of Commerce according to local reports.

Tariff Meeting

Kuo Wen

The Sub-Commission appointed by Committee 2 of the Special Tariff Conference is expected to meet Monday when China's two resolutions in connection with the interim surtax will be brought up for discussion.

Peking May Have Siamese Minister

Waichiaopu Instructs Minister In Tokyo To Negotiate, Is Report

Kuo Wen

The Waichiaopu is reported to have telegraphed to Mr. Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, requesting him to negotiate with the Siamese Minister there for the exchange of ministers between China and Siam pending the conclusion of a Sino-Siamese commercial agreement.

Negotiations have been going on for some time in Tokyo between Mr. Wang and the Siamese Minister in connection with the proposed commercial agreement, but owing to certain obtacles the negotiations have not turned out very successfully. But in view of the immense trade interests which China has in Siam and the large number of Chinese residents there, the Government has decided to urge Mr. Wang to continue the conversations and to ask the Siamese Minister to permit the exchange of ministers without waiting for the conclusion of the negotiations.

SCIENTIFIC REALISM AND RELIGIOUS IDEALISM

Chung Mei

Professor E. G. Conklin will deliver the last of a series of talks at the P. U. M. C. Auditorium on Sunday morning at eleven. His subject will be "Scientific Realism and Religious Idealism.

Professor Conklin is travelling around the world with Mr. Edwin R. Ebree to study the teaching of biological sciences in various educational institutions on behalf of the Rockefeller Foundation. They have just completed a survey of such institutions in Japan and expect to do the same thing in China.

LABOR MINISTERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Asiatic

Berlin, March 4. — Labour Minister Dr. Brauns will head the German delegation in the international conference of labour ministers to be held in London in April, to decide on the regulation of workinghours.

Renegade Ship

Tass

Moscow, March 5.—The arrival is reported in Odessa of the Sovtorgflot (Soviet Mercantile Fleet) steamer "Iohan Nette", formerly the "Tver". This vessel had been carried away by Russian Whites and has since been sailing under the Italian flag. Arrangements were made for the transfer of the vessels to the Sovtorgflot and the latter took it over in Constantinople.